

2002 Legislative Report



Local Corrections in California

- Standards
- Training
- Inspections
- Programs

California Board
of Corrections



Local Corrections In California

RESPONDING TO CRITICAL CHALLENGES AND COMPLEX ISSUES

Biennial Report to the Legislature

2000/01 – 2001/02

Board of Corrections ♦ 600 Bercut Drive ♦ Sacramento, CA ♦ 95814
www.bdcorr.ca.gov

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every two years the Board of Corrections (BOC) is required by law (Section 6031.2 of the Penal Code) to submit a report to the Legislature that provides an overview of the state of California's local detention system, which is currently comprised of 454 jail facilities and 124 juvenile halls, camps and ranches. The information presented in this 2002 biennial report, which covers the 2000/01 and 2001/02 fiscal years, should heighten awareness and understanding of the critical challenges facing county sheriffs/directors of corrections, chief probation officers and other local corrections professionals as they endeavor to improve public safety in their communities.

Chapter 1 - The Board of Corrections: The BOC and its staff work closely with county sheriffs, directors of corrections, chief probation officers and other local officials to achieve continued improvement in the conditions of local detention facilities and the delivery of effective local corrections programs. In addition to providing a brief overview of the purpose and composition of the BOC, this chapter summarizes the major responsibilities of the Facilities Standards and Operations Division, Corrections Planning and Programs Division, and Standards and Training for Corrections Division.

Chapter 2 - The State of Local Corrections: Despite successful capacity-building efforts that have more than doubled jail space in the past 20 years, California's jail system continues to confront an acute shortage of beds. Twenty counties that represent 65 percent of the jail system's Average Daily Population of 73,828 inmates were operating under court-ordered population caps that place a ceiling on admissions and require the early release of inmates. In 2001, over 151,300 inmates were released early due to population caps and the lack of bed space. Despite an infusion of funds since 1997/98, the local juvenile detention system is also facing a shortage of beds. In 2001, for example, the highest one-day population for juvenile halls was 7,782, approximately 12 percent higher than the Board Rated Capacity for these facilities. In addition to providing details about these capacity issues, Chapter 1 addresses the fiscal constraints and health issues confronting local detention facilities.

Chapter 3 - Standards and Inspections: With assistance from juvenile facility administrators, managers, practitioners and subject matter experts, the BOC initiated the third biennial review of the minimum standards for local juvenile facilities. The BOC anticipates that revised Title 15 and 24 regulations will take effect in 2004. Results from the 2000/02 inspection cycle indicate that local adult and juvenile detention facilities have become increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures, and improved physical designs. The majority of facilities are in compliance with minimum construction and programmatic standards, and in cases of non-compliance, the facilities are typically deficient with only part of the standard, not the entire regulation.

Chapter 4 - Detention Facility Construction: Since 1997, the BOC has administered 107 state and federally funded construction projects in 48 counties. All projects are scheduled for completion no later than 2006. As of June 30, 2002, a total of 936 adult jail beds had been completed. However, even with these beds, the BOC estimates that an additional 230 local adult jail beds are needed immediately to alleviate crowding, and that more beds are needed to limit early releases and decrease the number of outstanding warrants. As of June 30, 2002, a total of 823 juvenile facility beds had been completed. At the conclusion of the program in 2006, the BOC expects that the statewide local juvenile facility bed need will be largely met with the exception of replacing dilapidated beds. For both the local adult and juvenile detention systems, there is also a growing need for specialized beds to house individuals requiring mental health services.

Chapter 5 – Anti-Crime Initiatives: In recent years, the Legislature has established, funded and expanded a number of innovative grant programs designed to identify effective strategies for curbing crime in communities throughout California. During this reporting cycle, the BOC administered three initiatives aimed at reducing juvenile crime and delinquency – the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program, Repeat Offender Prevention Program, and Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act. In addition, the BOC administered the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program, which involves locally developed demonstration projects designed to curb recidivism among adult offenders with a serious mental illness.

Chapter 6 - Standards and Training for Corrections (STC): As part of its efforts to continuously improve the quality of corrections personnel working in jails, probation departments and juvenile facilities, the STC program provided over 2.9 million hours of training to 61,930 local corrections personnel during this reporting cycle. The STC program also moved virtually all aspects of its training certification and tracking system, as well as its application and reporting system, onto the Internet. In addition, the BOC initiated processes for revising minimum standards pertaining to the selection and training of local corrections and probation officers and began the work of developing an updated selection examination for all entry-level corrections positions.

The challenges facing local corrections are many and varied. The BOC is ready to build upon a foundation of successful state and local collaboration in order to meet these ongoing challenges, which include maintaining the state's multibillion dollar investment in local jails and juvenile detention facilities; keeping facilities operating in compliance with minimum standards, and assuring that appropriate staff are hired and trained.

CHAPTER 1

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

The Board of Corrections (BOC) works in partnership with city and county officials to develop and maintain standards for the construction and operation of local jails and juvenile detention facilities, and for the employment and training of local corrections and probation personnel.

The BOC also inspects local adult and juvenile detention facilities; disburses training funds; and administers facility construction and crime prevention grant programs. In carrying out these responsibilities, the BOC and its staff work closely with county sheriffs, directors of corrections and chief probation officers, as well as other local officials and community-based service providers, to achieve continued improvement in the conditions of local detention facilities and the delivery of effective local corrections programs.

The BOC was established in 1944 as part of the reorganization of the state prison system. Statutes relating to the authority, programs and mandates of the BOC are contained in the California Penal and Welfare and Institutions Codes. Operating regulations are found in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations, and physical plant regulations are contained in Title 24.

The BOC is composed of 15 members. Twelve of these members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; three are designated in statute. The appointed members represent specific elements of local juvenile and adult criminal justice systems and the general public. The statutory members are the Secretary of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency, who serves as Chair of the BOC, and the directors of the Departments of Corrections and Youth Authority. All BOC meetings are open to the public. The meeting schedule is posted on the BOC's web site at www.bdcorr.ca.gov. The BOC currently operates using a three divisional structure, as discussed below.

Facilities Standards and Operations Division

The Facilities Standards and Operations Division works in collaboration with local corrections agencies to maintain and enhance the safety, security and efficiency of local jails and juvenile detention facilities. Specific activities include:

- Establishing and updating minimum standards regarding the design and operation of local adult and juvenile detention facilities (California Code of Regulations, Titles 15 and 24);
- Inspecting local detention facilities every two years and assisting agencies in their efforts to remain in compliance with minimum standards.
- Reviewing and analyzing all architectural plans for new facility construction and remodeling to determine cost-effectiveness and standard compliance.
- Administering the Jail Profile and Juvenile Detention Profile Surveys, which involve collecting and reporting data providing a statewide profile of local jails and juvenile detention facilities.
- Administering the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program, which supports locally developed demonstration projects designed to reduce crime, jail crowding and criminal justice costs related to mentally ill offenders.

- Administering the Juveniles in Jail Removal/Compliance Monitoring Program, which involves monitoring, training and technical assistance activities related to federal compliance issues on the secure detention of status offenders and the separation of minors from adults.
- Providing technical assistance and training to cities and counties regarding standard compliance and various outsourcing opportunities.

Corrections Planning and Programs Division

The Corrections Planning and Programs Division plans, develops, administers and evaluates programs in collaboration with local corrections agencies to enhance the effectiveness of correctional systems and improve public safety. Specific activities include:

- Administering the federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program, which funds local adult and juvenile detention facility construction projects, and the County Juvenile Correctional Facilities Act, a state program which supports the construction, renovation, modification and improvement of local juvenile facilities;
- Administering the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program, which funds projects aimed at reducing juvenile crime, and the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, which funds programs focusing on graduated sanctions for at-risk juveniles;
- Engaging local stakeholders in the development of state-of-the art detention facilities and collaborative, innovative approaches for preventing, reducing and responding to juvenile crime;
- Providing technical assistance, information-sharing opportunities and educational resources to local facility administrators, program managers and project staff; and
- Evaluating the effectiveness of locally developed programs in achieving desired outcomes.

Standards and Training for Corrections Division

The Standards and Training for Corrections Division works with local corrections agencies and public/private training providers in developing and administering programs designed to ensure the competence of local corrections professionals. Specific activities include:

- Administering the Corrections Training Fund, which provides monies to local corrections agencies to help offset the cost of meeting selection and training standards;
- Developing and updating standards which lead to the selection of qualified people for employment and the maintenance of staff proficiency;
- Administering a selection criteria system that complies with federal and state guidelines, and a statewide training course certification process;
- Monitoring participating departments for compliance with standards and assisting agencies in their efforts to remain in compliance; and
- Providing technical assistance and support to local corrections departments and training providers.

CHAPTER 2

THE STATE OF LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Local Detention System Profile

California's 454 adult jails and 124 juvenile halls and camps were responsible for maintaining an incarcerated Average Daily Population (ADP) of 86,213 during 2001 -- greater than the general population of 22 counties in the State. The ADP represents the most serious adult and juvenile offenders. Local adult detention facilities incarcerate persons who have been sentenced by the court or remanded to the custody of the Sheriff pending trial. Convicted adult felons may serve up to 12 months of county jail time as part of a felony probation sentence. Frequently, juvenile courts will sentence offenders to a local juvenile detention facility to keep them close to home and provide them with necessary education and treatment programs involving the ward and family.

To ensure that state and local policymakers have access to critical information about California's adult jail population, the BOC conducts a monthly survey that provides a comprehensive picture of the number of inmates in local jails, their status, and related issues. In fulfilling this mandate, the BOC -- in collaboration with local agencies -- collects pertinent data from all 58 counties and one city that operate a Type II or Type III jail (jails in which detention may be for 96 hours or more) and reports this data both quarterly and annually. Appendix A provides a summary of results of the 2001 Jail Profile Survey, which included the following county jail findings:

- ✓ 1.1 million people were booked into California's county jails;
- ✓ 73,828 jail inmates were in custody per day (ADP) and the system had a single day population high of 79,288 (exceeding the number of board rated beds, which was 73,598);
- ✓ 72 percent of the jail population were either charged with or convicted of a felony (compared to 68 percent in 1995);
- ✓ 44 percent of inmates were classified as requiring maximum security confinement;
- ✓ 61 percent of jail inmates were awaiting trial or disposition, and 39 percent were serving a jail sentence imposed by a court;
- ✓ 87 percent of the jail population during 2001 were male and 13 percent were female;
- ✓ 20 counties representing 65 percent of the jail system's ADP were operating under court-ordered population caps that place a ceiling on admissions and require the early release of inmates;
- ✓ An average of 12,610 non-sentenced and sentenced inmates were released early each month due to population caps and lack of bed space;
- ✓ An estimated 13 percent of all inmates were criminal illegal aliens; and
- ✓ More than 2.2 million arrest warrants (including 252,435 felony warrants) were unserved.

Detention Surveys Hit the Internet

Both the Jail Profile Survey and the Juvenile Detention Profile Survey underwent exciting transformations during 2001. Early in the year, the BOC implemented a software system allowing counties to submit their data via the Internet. Not only does this system decrease the amount of paper generated each month, it also allows for the seamless integration of information into the BOC's databases. As a direct result of this integration, BOC staff is able to monitor incoming data for accuracy and validity and to produce quick and accurate reports regarding any of the survey variables upon request.

In addition to the Internet Submission system, the BOC unveiled the On-Line Querying system, which allows survey participants to access any current data within the database via the Internet. Counties may now produce ad hoc reports about their own system or comparative reports examining where their system stands relative to the statewide adult or juvenile detention system.

BOC staff conducted regional training workshops throughout the State to familiarize survey participants with the latest technology.

An original goal of both surveys was to make the data as available, timely and user friendly as possible. The Internet Submission and On-Line Querying systems do just that – and, as a result, the Jail Profile Survey and Juvenile Detention Profile Survey remain invaluable tools for state and local decision makers.

Aggregate data on jail and juvenile facility capital and operational costs are provided elsewhere in this report.

The BOC separately collects and reports data from city jails and sheriff's substations that operate a Type I facility (jails which may only detain for less than 96 hours) on an annual basis. For fiscal year (FY) 00/01, this process resulted in the following profile¹:

- ✓ 239,959 people were booked into California's city jails and sheriff's substations;
- ✓ 957 inmates were in custody per day (ADP), with a single day population high of 2,345;
- ✓ 40 percent were booked on felony charges and 60 percent on misdemeanor charges; and
- ✓ 9,043 inmates were transferred to another facility solely for medical/mental health reasons.

In FY 1995/96, the Legislature transferred the minimum standards and inspection responsibility for local juvenile detention facilities from the California Youth Authority to the BOC. Beginning in 1999, the BOC assumed responsibility for the data collection on juveniles in detention.

Working in partnership with local agencies, the BOC developed a survey in 1997 for collecting data on these county juvenile facilities. The Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS), which has been fully operational for three calendar years, collects information on minors in the custody of probation departments. Appendix B provides a summary of results of the 2001 Juvenile Detention Profile Survey, which includes the following findings:

- ✓ The Average Daily Population (ADP) for both juvenile halls and camps was 11,428;
- ✓ During 2001, the ADP for juvenile halls was 6,989. The highest one-day population was 7,782, about 12 percent higher than the annual ADP and 12 percent higher than the Board Rated Capacity for juvenile halls (6,917);

¹ In FY 2000/2001, Type I Jail Profile Survey Data represents 42% of the Type I jails in California.

- ✓ During 2001, the ADP for camps was 4,439. The highest one-day population was 4,661, approximately 5 percent higher than the annual ADP but below the Board Rated Capacity for camps (5,176);
- ✓ On average, an additional 3,100 juveniles were detained in “other detention settings” each month;
- ✓ An average of 332 juveniles were booked into juvenile halls each day;
- ✓ On average, 30 facilities, or 23 percent of all juvenile detention facilities, were chronically crowded in 2001;
- ✓ The Average Length of Stay for 34 days for juvenile halls and 122 days for camps;
- ✓ Approximately 64 percent of the juvenile hall population and 67 percent of the camp population is detained for a felony offense;
- ✓ Males made up 83 percent of the juvenile hall population and 91 percent of the camp population;
- ✓ The majority of minors in juvenile halls and camps were between 15-17 years of age. On average, this age category comprised 71 percent of the juvenile hall population and 78 percent of the camp population.

Impact of Capacity Constraints

The State’s adult jail system continues to confront a shortage of beds. Despite a successful construction effort that has more than doubled jail space in the past 20 years (Chapter 4), crowding has resulted in court intervention in 20 jail systems. Figure One lists the counties that remain under court-imposed population caps that compel the early release of over 12,000 inmates per month due to lack of space. The fact that the facilities in these 20 counties account for 65 percent of the 2001 ADP points to a critical need for additional jail beds. The fact that over 2.2 million arrest warrants, including 252,435 felony warrants, were outstanding in 2001 further underscores this need.

Appendix C shows county-specific jail ADP and incarceration rates for 2001, arrayed from the highest to the lowest rate. Counties that contract to hold inmates from other jurisdictions may have higher than normal incarceration rates, while early releases may lead to lower rates in other counties. The statewide average incarceration rate is 24 persons per 10,000 general population.

In 2001, the BOC’s Crowding Assessment Reports and Chronic Crowding Assessment Reports determined that 23% (30 facilities) of juvenile halls are chronically crowded; they had populations greater than their Board Rated Capacity for more than 15 days in a month for over three months. Additionally, nearly 1,000 juveniles were released early during 2001 due to a lack of space.

Appendix D shows ADP and incarceration rates (arrayed from highest to lowest) for county juvenile halls and camps in 2001. Counties that detain minors from other jurisdictions may have higher than normal incarceration rates. The statewide average incarceration rate for juveniles is 4 persons per 10,000 general population.

Figure One

20 COUNTIES UNDER COURT- IMPOSED POPULATION CAPS Adult Local Detention Facilities	
COUNTIES	ADP
Los Angeles	19,055
San Bernardino	4,972
San Diego	4,615
Orange	4,471
Riverside	2,901
Fresno	2,293
Kern	2,181
San Joaquin	1,236
Tulare	1,182
Stanislaus	1,042
Santa Barbara	838
Merced	569
Butte	481
Placer	448
Yolo	396
Shasta	389
El Dorado	251
Sutter	220
Calaveras	55
Plumas	37
Total	47,632
65% of the 2001 ADP	

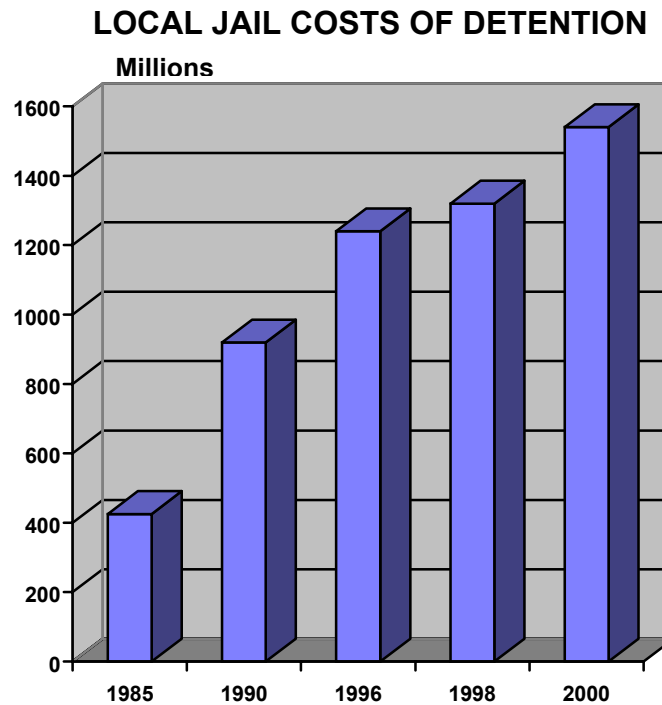
The Legislature has provided funding since FY 1997/98 to expand and renovate adult and juvenile local detention facilities. There remains, however, a deficiency of adult beds that are needed to meet today's demand; the BOC estimates that California may need to add 5,042 more jail beds to meet this current demand. Additionally, although the statewide need for juvenile detention beds has been largely met through recent years' funding, the BOC estimates that 5,339 juvenile beds must be replaced to address dilapidated and outmoded physical plants that were constructed for runaways and incorrigibles versus today's serious and violent juvenile offenders.

Impact of Fiscal Constraints

In an environment of fiscal limitations, counties have found it increasingly difficult to fund the ongoing staffing and operating costs of detention facilities. Construction represents less than 10 percent of the cost of a detention facility over an average 30-year life span, while staffing and operating costs account for 90 percent or more of the total cost. Staffing deficiencies due to fiscal pressures affect detention facility operations in some jurisdictions.

Figure Two shows that county jail operational costs (excluding debt service) more than tripled between 1984/85 and 1999/00, increasing from \$446 million in 1984/85 (about 40,000 beds on line) to \$1.24 billion in 1995/1996 (about 68,000 beds on line) to \$1.54 billion in 1999/00 (approximately 73,000 beds on line). Per capita operational bed costs increased from \$11,000 to over \$21,000 from 1984/85 to 1999/00, about 90 percent over 15 years.

Figure Two



Source: Counties Annual Report, State Controller's Office
Detailed Statement of General County Financing Uses by Budget Units for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2000

The BOC receives numerous inquiries from state legislators and local policy makers regarding the cost to house an inmate in a local jail. In response to this question, the BOC surveyed Type II and III Facilities in 1999 to determine the current statewide average daily cost (ADC) to house an inmate.

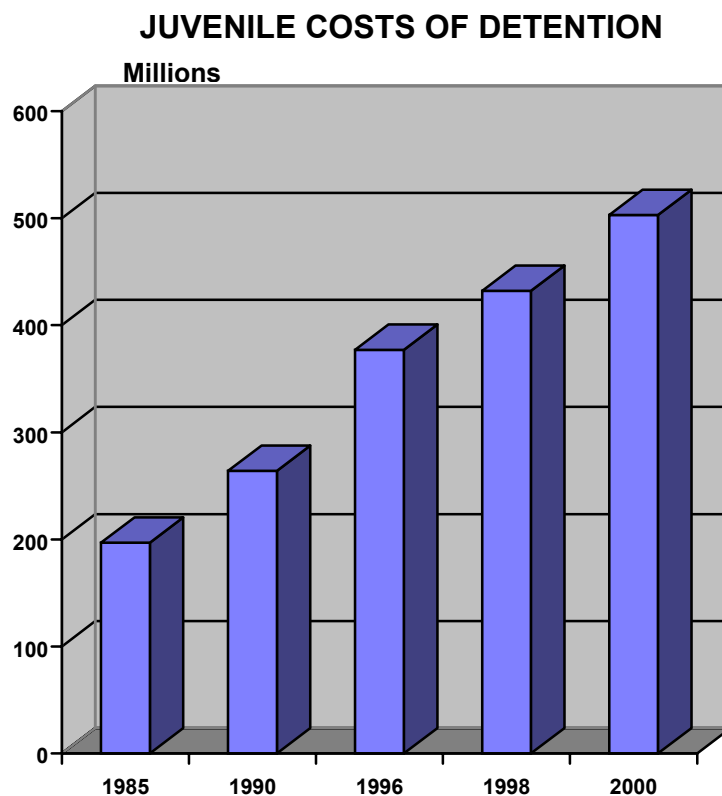
Fifty-seven of 58 counties responded to the survey, and 99 Type II and 16 Type III jails surveyed provided their ADC. The data were analyzed to arrive at a statewide average daily cost to house inmates in Type II and III facilities. The highest reported average daily cost per inmate per day was \$142.52 from Sierra County Jail, which reported an ADP of 5 for June 1999. The lowest was \$26.03 from Yuba County Jail, which reported an ADP of 322 for June 1999. The statewide average daily cost to house inmates, based upon data provided to the BOC, is \$58.59 per inmate per day for Type II and III facilities.

Due to significantly higher staffing costs, the operational costs for county juvenile facilities are almost twice that of county jails. Staffing costs are tied to juvenile facility minimum standards, which require

more intensive programming such as state-mandated education. In contrast, the focus on incarceration and security in jails requires fewer staff.

Figure Three shows that operational costs (excluding debt service) for local juvenile facilities increased from \$196 million in 1984/85 (about 9,000 beds on line) to \$376 million in 1995/96 (about 10,000 beds on line) to \$503 million in 1999/00 (about 12,000 beds on-line). If only Board Rated Capacity beds are counted, per capita operational bed costs rose from \$21,000 to nearly \$42,000 from 1984/85 to 1999/00, an increase of 100 percent over 15 years.

Figure Three



Source: Counties Annual Report, State Controller's Office
Detailed Statement of General County Financing Uses by Budget Units for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2000

The BOC receives numerous inquiries from state and local policy makers regarding the cost to house minors in juvenile halls, special purpose juvenile halls, camps, ranches, and boot camps. In response, the BOC surveyed Chief Probation Officers, Juvenile Hall Superintendents, and Camp/Ranch Directors to determine the current statewide average daily cost to house juveniles in local juvenile facilities. The local agencies were asked to calculate cost based upon the total facility budget for fiscal year 1998/99, divided by the total facility population for the same time period. Costs include staff salaries and benefits, supplies, services (including food, medical, maintenance, private sector contracts or those with other county departments), capital, or administrative costs.

All 53 counties that operate juvenile facilities responded to the survey, which encompassed 51 juvenile halls, 6 special purpose juvenile halls, and 59 camps, ranches and boot camps. For juvenile halls, the average daily cost is \$119.58 per minor per day. For camps, ranches, and boot camps, the average daily cost is \$96.29 per minor per day. An estimate for special purpose juvenile halls was not calculated, since some facilities are not open daily.

Detention facilities are particularly vulnerable to fiscal constraints because proportionately high fixed operational costs (e.g., food, clothing, medical care, court transportation, and minimum staffing for safety and security) limit the ability to make discretionary cutbacks and still operate the facility. There simply are not many ways to cut detention costs without reducing local capacity by closing housing units or entire facilities. One area where detention facilities have found some flexibility is facility maintenance. By deferring needed repairs and foregoing preventative maintenance activities, many adult and juvenile detention systems have been able to defer costs and redirect funds. This temporary solution, however, is leading to premature deterioration of facilities and escalating deferred repair and maintenance costs.

The Changing Environment of City Jails

In 1990, in an attempt to have cities share in the cost of county jails, the Legislature passed a measure that allows counties to impose booking fees on other entities using county jails. The unanticipated result of this law has been a proliferation of new, expanded or reopened city jails (primarily housing short-term inmates from arrest until court arraignment). City jail capacity has increased from 2,550 beds in 1989 to over 3,700 beds in 2001.

The cities of Alhambra, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bell, Downey, Irvine, Montebello, San Bernardino, Seal Beach and Whittier have contracted with private firms to operate their city jails. Although there is no statutory authority to privatize city jails, the State Attorney General's opinion is that cities (but not counties) may do so because nothing in law precludes this option. However, cities that privatize jail operations must comply with Penal Code Section 6031.6, which requires public entity oversight of contractors; adherence to all laws and regulations (including minimum jail operations and construction standards); and contract termination if deficiencies are not corrected.

Health Issues

Counties and cities continue to grapple with critical health care issues in jails and juvenile facilities. The closure or scaling back of community mental health facilities and treatment services, for example, has reduced resources for the growing number of offenders with significant mental health disorders. In addition, lifestyles that include alcohol/drug abuse, homelessness, and poor health care in general contribute to populations that are at high risk for communicable diseases. Working closely with local health departments is critical to managing communicable diseases in detention facilities. Regulations for adult and juvenile detention facilities require collaboration on communicable disease management plans, and a recent law change requires treatment planning and advance notification when adult inmates with known or suspected active TB are transferred among jurisdictions.

By law, local health departments must conduct annual inspections of local detention facilities to assess compliance with state and local medical/mental health, nutritional and environmental health standards. In the ongoing effort to strengthen these inspections, BOC staff conducted several training sessions for local health inspectors and jail managers during this inspection cycle.

CHAPTER 3

STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

California jail standards originated in 1945, at the request of the California State Sheriffs' Association, to help ensure safe and effective operations and protect state, county, city and public interests. That same year, in response to the growing number of delinquent youth placed in local camps, the Legislature made the California Youth Authority (CYA) responsible for prescribing minimum camp standards. In 1955, the Legislature authorized the CYA to establish standards for the operation and maintenance of juvenile halls. The 1995/96 Budget Act transferred responsibility for the minimum standards and inspections of all local juvenile facilities from the CYA to the BOC.

California's minimum jail and juvenile facility regulations cover a broad range of operational, management and administrative standards associated with confining inmates. As required by law, the BOC biennially inspects local adult and juvenile facilities to assess compliance with these regulations. Inspection results carry substantial independent credibility and have been used by courts, and all parties to litigation, to illustrate the management and operation of facilities in accordance with professional standards.

Regulation Revisions

The law requires the BOC to review – and, if necessary, revise – minimum standards for jail design and operations every two years. To maintain consistency in approaches for the two systems, the BOC also conducts a biennial review of minimum standards for juvenile facilities.

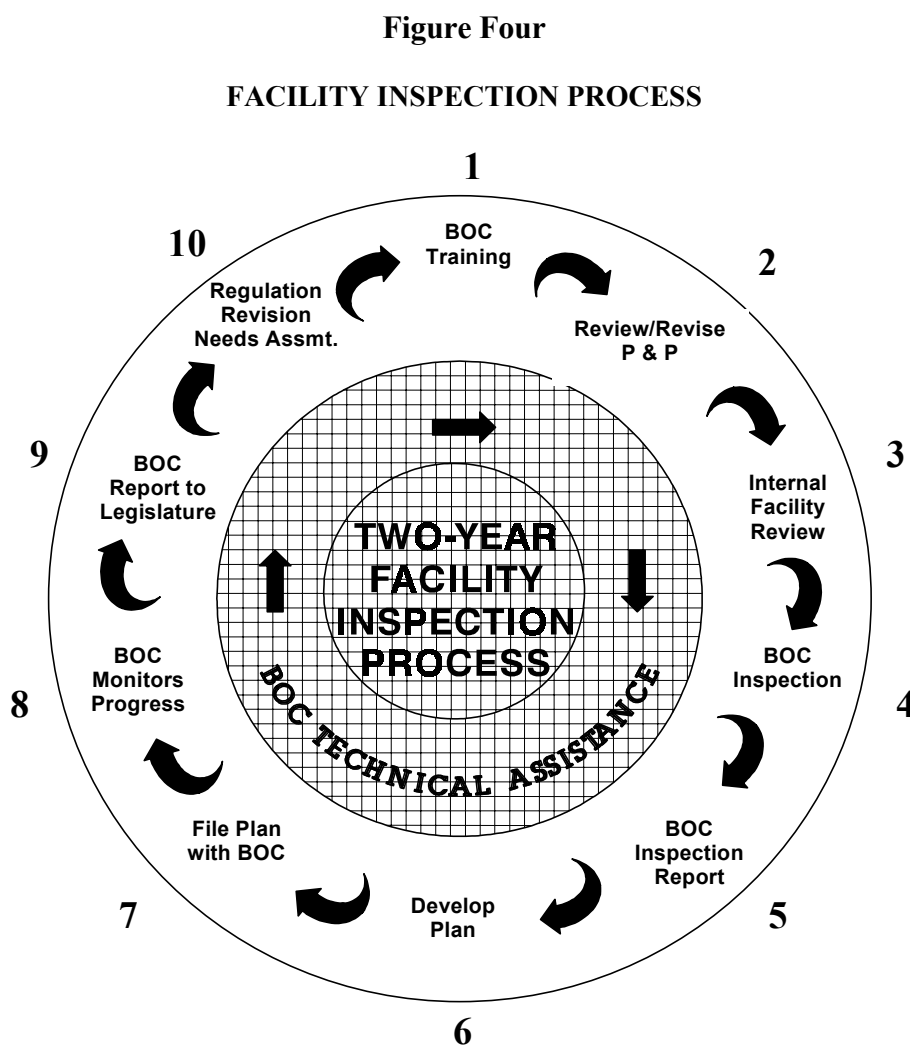
The BOC's standards revision process involves extensive collaboration with facility managers and administrators to make recommendations for needed changes to the regulations. These recommendations reflect the best professional practices and incorporate both statutory requirements and established case law. The recommendations also consider the fiscal impact and revise or eliminate outdated standards.

The review process utilizes an executive steering committee of state and local administrators to provide direction and oversight. Multiple workgroups evaluate regulations that address areas including: intake; management; classification; discipline; education and other programs; health service; food services; environmental health; and, physical plant. More than 100 facility administrators, managers, practitioners, and subject matter experts are typically involved in workgroups or the executive steering committee during each review.

The BOC initiated its second biennial review of the minimum standards for juvenile facilities in June 1998, with the revisions taking effect in 2001. The third revision to the juvenile regulations began in July 2001. Recommendations were made in mid-2002 and the BOC anticipates distributing the proposed revisions for public comment during the fourth quarter of this year. Allowing time to consider feedback from the comments, the third revision to the juvenile regulations is expected to take effect in 2004. Revised adult jail standards also took effect in 2001, incorporating the recommendations from a comprehensive review process that began in 1999.

Inspection Process

The BOC's biennial inspection process for California's adult and juvenile detention facilities provides critical information to state and local policymakers and corrections administrators on the condition of local detention facilities. Developed in collaboration with local facility managers, this process is an ongoing "systems approach" that begins with pre-inspection training to agencies. The training, which precedes the on-site inspection by BOC staff, provides information necessary for departments to complete an internal facility evaluation and review of their operations for compliance with regulations. Following completion of the inspection report, staff works with the department to develop a plan of action for addressing any non-compliance issues and provides technical assistance to the agency in its efforts to meet state standards. The BOC biennially reports the results of this process to the Legislature. Figure Four illustrates this facility inspection process.



In conjunction with local fire authorities, the State Fire Marshal is required to conduct annual inspections of all places of detention. Virtually all adult and juvenile detention facilities were inspected during this inspection cycle. This is indicative of the high priority that agency has placed

on local detention facilities and is a tremendous resource for local administrators as they address fire prevention and life safety in their facilities.

Local health officers are also required to inspect all places of detention for compliance with BOC regulations related to health services, food services and nutrition, and environmental health. These inspections provide critical health and safety information for administrators. The majority of inspections were completed. During this inspection cycle, environmental health inspections were done on 99 percent of the 124 juvenile facilities, while nutritional and health services sections were completed 94 percent of the time. For the 452 adult facilities, the environmental health section of the report was completed on 92 percent of the facilities; with the nutrition and health services sections provided 80 percent of the time.

Results of Inspections – Adult Jails

The BOC is responsible for inspecting all adult jails (except court and temporary holding facilities built before 1978). At the close of this inspection cycle there were 452 adult facilities requiring inspection. In general, the inspections show that jail operations have become increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures, and improved physical designs. This contributes to improved compliance in critical area and safer, more effective operations. The vast majority of local administrators continue to demonstrate their intention to operate professional, state-of-the-art jails, despite struggling with crowding and fiscal limitations.

The inspection process is dynamic, and the critical issues facing jail administrators change over time. As such, different aspects of jail standards require more focus during various inspection cycles. Results of the 2000/2002-inspection cycle are found in Appendix E, which lists adult detention facilities found in full compliance with state standards. Appendix F identifies facilities that have one or more area of non-compliance. In reviewing the list of standards most often found in non-compliance, it is important to note that facilities frequently are in non-compliance with only part of the standard, not the entire regulation.

Most Common Areas of Deficiency

The majority of local adult detention facilities operate in general compliance with minimum state standards. Staffing continues to be a significant problem that has an impact throughout facility operations and nearly 26 percent of facilities were out of compliance with minimum staffing levels. The most frequently noted deficiencies during this inspection cycle were in the following areas:

- Number of Personnel (inadequate staffing levels);
- Policy and Procedures Manual (missing sections or not updated annually);
- Fire Suppression Pre-planning (not done in consultation with the local fire authority);
- Death of a Minor While Detained (inadequate policies and procedures);
- Use of Restraint Devices (inadequate written policies governing use);
- Use of Detoxification Cell (physical plant limitations); and
- Court Holding and Temporary Holding Facility Training (failure to meet training standards);

Type I, Temporary Holding, and Court Holding Facilities

Type I (city jails and sheriff's substations), temporary holding and court holding facilities generally confine inmates for brief periods of time (96 hours or less). Noteworthy areas of significant compliance continued in these facilities during this inspection cycle. Less than 20 percent of temporary holding facilities were found out of compliance with training requirements. This is up slightly from 18 percent during the previous inspection cycle (1998/2000), but continues to be down from 36 percent during the 1996/97 inspection cycle. In addition, only 12 percent of temporary holding and court holding facilities had incomplete or outdated policies and procedures, down slightly from the last inspection cycle, but down significantly from the 31 percent who were identified as being out of compliance in 1996/97. Current and complete policies, procedures and practices lead to safe, efficient facility operations and minimize risk to liability. They are especially important in small facilities where officers may not be solely assigned to the jail and staff turnover is high.

During the previous inspection cycle (1998/2000), almost 31 percent of Type I facilities and 10 percent of temporary and court holding facilities were out of compliance with the standard requiring specific policies and procedures to identify and manage intoxicated or substance abusing minors in custody. This improved significantly for Type I facilities during the current inspections (2000/2002), with only 9 percent of these facilities out of compliance. Temporary and court holding facilities stayed about the same for this inspection cycle (9 percent).

During this inspection cycle, 16 percent of Type I facilities were out of compliance in the use of sobering/detoxification cells, down considerably from 39 percent during the previous cycle. Several facilities remain out of compliance because they do not provide a suitable sobering cell environment for both male and female inebriates. Many jails were constructed with only one of this type of cell during an era when it was unusual for women to be incarcerated as a public inebriate. During the last decade, the number of women being arrested as inebriates has increased substantially, and many facilities are inadequate to safely house male and female inebriates simultaneously.

Type II and Type III Facilities

Type II facilities are local adult detention facilities used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment. Type III facilities are used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced inmates. Type II and Type III facilities, which are almost exclusively operated by counties, tend to be larger than city facilities and house inmates for longer duration, often several months for sentenced inmates and second or third strike inmates awaiting disposition of their charges.

High employee turnover and recruitment difficulties continue to be significant problems for these facilities and contribute to their being out of compliance with standards related to staffing and visual supervision of inmates. During the current cycle, 46 percent were out of compliance in this area, up from nearly 34 percent in the previous cycle and 12 percent in 1996/97. This is the single greatest increase in any out of compliance category during this time period and is especially alarming because there does not appear to be any ready resolution.

Crowding in Type II and III facilities contributed to approximately one quarter of these facilities being out of compliance with physical plant issues including providing the required dayroom space per inmate (24 percent) and exceeding dormitory capacities (27 percent).

Compliance with requirements for an implemented plan for facility sanitation and maintenance continues to improve, with only 10 percent of the facilities found out of compliance in this area. This is down from 13 percent in the previous cycle and 21 percent during the 1996/97 inspections. Regulations in this area are designed to maintain jails in a safe, healthful manner. In the past, inmate workers were often used to clean the facilities. With the housing of more serious and higher security risk inmates, the population that can be safely allowed to work in facilities has been reduced.

Results of Inspections – Juvenile Halls and Camps

The BOC has completed its third full inspection cycle for juvenile halls and camps. Prior to the BOC's assumption of the juvenile detention inspections, many of these facilities had not been inspected by a state agency since the California Youth Authority ceased inspections in the early 1990's. As is the case with adult facilities, the juvenile facilities are increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures, and improved physical plant designs. Specific results of the 2000/02 inspection cycle are found in Appendix G, which lists juvenile detention facilities found in full compliance with standards, and Appendix H, which outlines non-compliance by juvenile facility and standard. Like jails, juvenile facilities quite often are in non-compliance with only part of the standard, not the entire regulation.

Most Common Areas of Deficiencies

The majority of local juvenile facilities operate in general compliance with minimum state standards. Only 9 percent of juvenile halls and 17 percent of camps were found out of compliance with staffing requirements, compared to 46 percent of the Type II and III jails. The most frequently noted deficiencies in juvenile facility operations statewide related to:

- Use of Physical Restraints (inadequate policies and procedures);
- Required Local Inspections (one or more not available);
- Policy and Procedures Manual (missing sections or not updated annually);
- Fire Safety Plan (inadequate policies and procedures);
- Room Checks (not documented);
- Correspondence (inadequate policies and procedures);
- Security Review (inadequate policies and procedures or no documentation);
- Access to Legal Services (inadequate policies and procedures);
- Discipline (inadequate policies and procedures);
- Death in Custody (inadequate policies and procedures); and
- Segregation (inadequate policies and procedures)

Juvenile Halls

A juvenile hall is a county facility designed for the reception and temporary care of detained minors who may not have completed the judicial process (pre-disposition) or for juveniles serving a court ordered period of detention in the juvenile hall. In 2001, the average length of stay statewide for all minors in juvenile halls was 34 days.

Nineteen percent of the juvenile halls did not meet space requirements (classrooms, dayrooms, etc.). As noted elsewhere in this report, this issue is being addressed by recent and current construction projects. The most frequent operational deficiencies identified for juvenile halls was not having comprehensive up-to-date policies and procedures. Specific areas most frequently found in non-compliance with policies and procedures include: use of restraints (16 percent); minimum diet (14

percent); not having a current or complete manual (12 percent); grievance procedures (12 percent); release procedures (10 percent); the fire safety plan (10 percent); and adequate release procedures (10 percent).

Camps

A juvenile camp (or ranch, forestry camp or boot camp) is a county facility designed as a commitment program for post-disposition wards defined in Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. All camps must be established in accordance with Section 888 of that same code. In 2001, the average length of stay for minors committed to camps was 122 days.

Similar to the juvenile halls, camps frequently had insufficient policies and procedures. Specific areas most frequently found deficient in the policies and procedures manuals include: use of physical restraints (42 percent); the fire safety plan (34 percent); room checks (34 percent); inadequate or incomplete manual (33 percent); security review (21 percent); access to legal services (30 percent); and discipline process (30 percent).

Estimated Costs of Compliance for Adult and Juvenile Detention Facilities

Counties and cities potentially incur three types of costs to fully comply with state standards and meet bed space demands: operational costs (staffing, supervision, services, programs, policies, routine maintenance, etc.); physical plant upgrade costs (meeting current space standards and construction codes, repairing and remedying dilapidation); and new or replacement construction costs (adding additional bed space to meet bed space demands or replacing current beds that are dilapidated beyond remedying by upgrading current structures).

- **Operational Costs:** The amount of local dollars necessary to remedy non-compliance with operational standards is unknown. The greatest single cost would be for hiring, training and retaining additional personnel to remedy staffing deficiencies and meet population needs for health services. Counties and cities also incur expenses for ongoing facility maintenance, procedural upgrades and program operations.
- **Physical Plant Upgrade Costs:** Under the best circumstances, the life expectancy of a detention facility is approximately 30 years. These facilities deteriorate more rapidly under crowded conditions. Through excessive use, years of crowded conditions place severe stress and strain on facilities' infrastructure. The increased usage creates burdens that the physical plant and fixtures were not designed to accommodate and thus, are subject to rapid decomposition.
- **New and Replacement Construction Costs:** As discussed in Chapter 4, the need for new beds has largely been met by completed or current construction projects and the primary need is for replacement of dilapidated juvenile beds. However, crowding is still a factor for some systems and the statewide ADP does not address the whole picture at the local level. ADP does not account for times when facility populations spike to higher levels, requiring managers to accommodate these additional populations while maintaining facility safety and security.

The need for specialized beds in adult and juvenile facilities is also high; available beds must be appropriate to the population being housed. Health care, female populations and secure segregation are three areas of specialized housing that challenge local jurisdictions. While the number of medical beds in adult jails statewide has remained fairly stable over the last seven years (the average number was 905 in 2001) the number of occupied beds used for inmates receiving

mental health services has increased steadily from 1,329 in 1996 to 3,053 in 2001. In 2001, an estimated 17 percent of the juvenile detention population was identified as needing some type of mental health services. This percentage has risen 4 percent since 1999, a significant increase for such a relatively short period of time. Additionally, the percentage of juveniles receiving psychotropic medication rose from 10 percent in 1999 to 12 percent in 2001.

The proportion of female offenders continues to increase. In adult facilities, female offenders increased from 11.6 percent to 12.6 percent from 1996 through 2001. Although a difference of one percent may not appear large, it equates to 730 additional female inmates entering the jail system annually. From 2000 to 2001 the female juvenile population increased from 14 percent to 15 percent, bringing an additional 140 juvenile girls into the system during a one-year period.

Both juvenile and adult facility managers report increasing demands on their limited ability to provide secure segregation for inmates and minors who cannot be mixed with the general population in their facilities.

CHAPTER 4

DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

Penal Code Section 6029 requires cities and counties to submit design plans and specifications to the BOC for review, recommendations, and approvals before undertaking any local detention facility construction or remodeling project. Plans are reviewed at initial, mid-point, and final design stages for conformance with operations and construction standards as set forth in Titles 15 and 24, California Code of Regulations. The plan review process serves adult jails, juvenile halls and camps, court holding facilities, and any other place of local detention. It includes all construction projects funded by the BOC and from other sources.

During this biennial reporting period, the BOC conducted 496 architectural plan reviews and reported the results to units of local government. The plan review process helps ensure the construction of safe and secure detention facilities that meet local needs, operate efficiently and cost-effectively, and in compliance with code and standards. Physical plant design that meets code and standards is integral to preventing escapes and helping ensure the safety of inmates/wards and staff.

Construction, renovation, and repair are ongoing and necessary to maintain necessary capacity, combat dilapidation, and improve functionality in California's 454 local adult facilities and 124 local juvenile facilities.

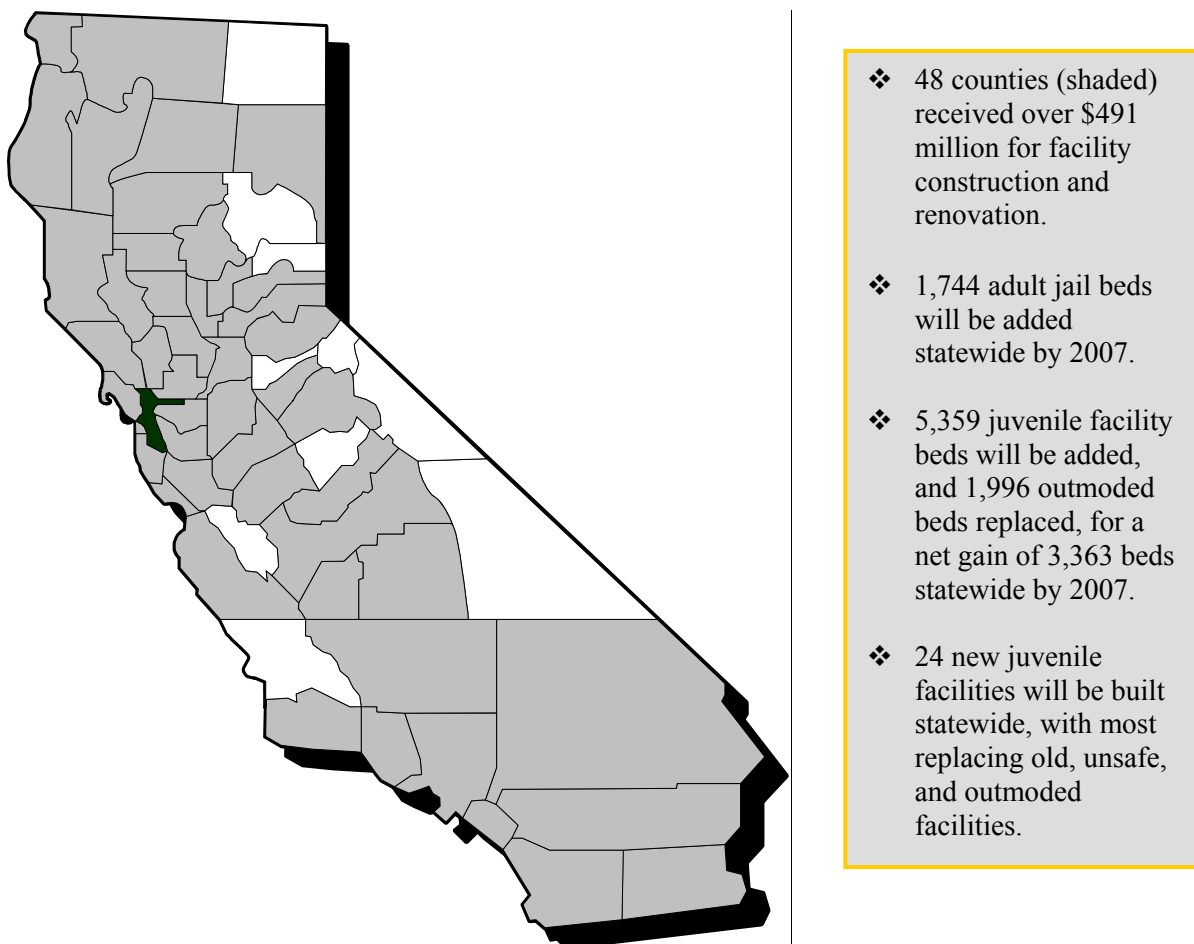
Construction Grant Program

The BOC's Construction Grant Program supports county jail and juvenile hall and camp facility construction and renovation projects. Since 1997, the BOC has administered 107 state and federally funded construction grant projects in 48 counties (see Figure Five).

- The Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Grant Program provided federal funds which were used for 49 juvenile facility construction projects (\$280,814,959) and 34 adult facility construction projects (\$37,961,138). These funds were appropriated by the Legislature in annual State Budget Acts from FY 1996 through FY 2001 and consistent with the requirements of Chapter 339, Statutes of 1998. The Legislature also annually declared "exigent circumstances" in order to appropriate federal funds for local juvenile facility construction and expansion under the VOI/TIS Program.
- The County Juvenile Correctional Facilities Capital Expenditure Act was established by the Legislature (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 749.3 *et seq.*, Chapter 499, Statutes of 1998). State Budget Acts in FY 1998 and FY 2000 appropriated State General Funds that were used for 28 juvenile facility construction or renovation projects (\$172,375,000), which includes four projects that also received federal funds.

Participation is voluntary and not a state mandate. Grants can be used to build for both current need and projected foreseeable future need (to avoid situations where new facilities are immediately crowded). It is more cost-effective to build sufficient infrastructure for future needs during initial construction versus major reconfigurations later. All siting and construction decisions (including whether to replace or renovate old facilities and how many beds to build) were determined locally by counties and the respective boards of supervisors, after conducting formal needs assessment studies (often in concert with professional consultant firms and other experts and in consultation with judges,

Figure Five



sheriffs/chief probation officers, grand juries, justice commissions, citizens, and others with various legal responsibilities related to correctional facilities).

All funds were appropriated by the Legislature and awarded to counties by the BOC following a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process as required by law and upon considering recommendations from a BOC-appointed Executive-level Steering Committee composed of BOC members, sheriffs, chief probation officers, county supervisors and others. County proposals were rated, ranked, and recommended for funding by the Committee based on criteria that included: demonstrated need; index of cost-effectiveness, thoroughness of construction work plan; readiness to proceed; and board of supervisors' commitments to fully and safely staff and operate facilities and meet state and federally required 10 percent cash match and state required 15 percent in-kind match (which became effective in FY 1998-99).

All projects are scheduled for completion no later than 2006 and there are no additional grant funds available for distribution. As of June 30, 2002, 936 adult jail beds and 823 juvenile facility beds have been completed, including beds for six new county juvenile facilities. Expenditures as of June 30, 2002 are \$21,662,300 for adult jail facilities and \$102,019,247 for juvenile facilities. Appendix I and Appendix J provide county specific information on amounts of grant awards and types of projects. Project descriptions and expected dates of completion are available on the BOC website.

The projects reflect a collaborative partnership between the BOC and local jurisdictions that goes beyond maximization of resources and encompasses significant joint planning and technical assistance activities. Local jurisdictions define their needs and have primary responsibility for facility design and construction activities; the BOC provides guidance in the form of comprehensive plan review and minimum standards for construction and operations. The BOC also provides technical support from pre-architectural planning through design, construction, transition and occupancy. This approach has proven highly successful in bringing new facilities on-line and meeting both state and local needs for properly constructed and well-managed facilities.

Future Needs

Despite successful facility design and capacity building, renovation, and replacement efforts in the past two decades, construction and renovation will likely remain a critical long-term statewide need. As facilities age, cities and counties must repair and remedy dilapidation to maintain functional use and existing capacity, and should upgrade to current construction codes in critical structural areas including fire and life safety. Construction and renovation efforts are essential to the ongoing safe operation of California's local correctional system to protect inmates/detainees and staff, and to maintain public safety.

A myriad of factors drive local adult and juvenile facility bed space needs including: statewide population growth; crime and arrest rates; the use and effectiveness of prevention and intervention programs; new laws; and local judicial and correctional philosophies, policies, and practices. The dynamic nature of these factors makes forecasting an inexact science. Historically, in California and elsewhere, bed space needs have eventually outpaced capacity, which has resulted in bed shortages and facility crowding despite the significant use of alternatives. For example, since 1996, counties have received \$385.9 million in local assistance designated by the Legislature for prevention and intervention programs described elsewhere in this report. And although crime and arrest rates may fluctuate greatly (especially in the short term), there is little doubt that California's statewide population growth, which has increased at an average of 12-13 percent per decade over the past 60 years and is forecast to increase at a similar rate over the next 20 years, will be a major factor impacting the state's future infrastructure needs (Figure Six).

Figure Six

CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION GROWTH 1940 – 2020

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	10-YEAR PERCENTAGE INCREASE
1940 Actual	10,643,000	N/A
1950 Actual	12,517,000	+12% since 1940
1960 Actual	15,863,000	+13% since 1950
1970 Actual	20,039,000	+13% since 1960
1980 Actual	23,782,000	+12% since 1970
1990 Actual	29,944,000	+13% since 1980
2000 Actual	34,480,000	+12% since 1990
2010 Projected	40,262,400	Projected +12% since 2000
2020 Projected	45,821,900	Projected +13% since 2010

Source: State Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Adult Facility Needs

The BOC administered a variety of statewide bond programs for adult jail construction in the 1980s and early 1990s. These capacity building efforts, which have been described in previous legislative reports, significantly expanded adult jail capacity and replaced dilapidated beds. The beds being added under the Construction Grant Program will further help build needed capacity. However, crowding still continues to plague specific adult facilities. Thirty-two percent (44) of adult county-operated facilities reported crowding in excess of their Board Rated Capacity during the fourth quarter of 2001. Each month, approximately 10,000 adult inmates are released prior to trial or are released early from their sentences due to the lack of jail space. The “highest one day count” is a better indicator of bed space needs than ADP, as it accounts for those times when inmates must be housed and there are no rated beds available. During peak days in 2001, the jail inmate population exceeded 79,000 inmates, over seven percent higher than the Board Rated Capacity of 73,598. Based on this figure, an additional 5,042 local adult jail beds are needed immediately to alleviate crowding. Given the average state construction cost per new bed of \$52,500, it would cost over \$283 million to meet the 2001 demand for new beds. Additional jail beds are needed to limit early releases and decrease the number of outstanding warrants.

Juvenile Facility Needs

The Construction Grant Program described in this report was the first major infusion of local juvenile facility construction funds in several decades. As a result, there was significant pent-up demand to build needed local capacity and replace unsafe, outmoded, and dilapidated juvenile facilities. On the average, juvenile detention facilities were built 30 to 50 years ago. Physical plants are dilapidated, worn out, constructed for offenders who were runaways and incorrigible versus today’s high-risk felony offenders that now comprise over two-thirds of local juvenile facility populations. Many of these old facilities cannot safely confine today’s juvenile offender, provide necessary space for education and rehabilitation programming, or provide staff with proper working conditions. In 1996/97, 70 percent of the 10,478 beds comprising the total state rated capacity, or 7,335 beds, were in need of replacement. Only 1,996 or 27 percent of these beds will be replaced from the construction grants awarded by the BOC through FY 2001-02 (and 3,363 new beds will be added with these funds). Therefore, approximately 5,339 beds are still in need of replacement (and are not included in the 3,363 new beds that will be added to statewide facility capacity). With a maximum state cost cap of \$100,500 per bed (which represents the State’s 75 percent share), replacement of 5,339 beds could be as high as \$536 million.

Twenty-three percent (30) of the juvenile facilities reported being chronically crowded in excess of their Board Rated Capacity in 2001. Additionally, over 260 minors per month are released early solely due to the lack of available space; this number does not include the over 3,100 minors who yearly are assigned directly to an alternative confinement such as electronic monitoring and/or home detention with or without electronic monitoring, due to a lack of space. While there are a sufficient number of camp beds statewide to accommodate the population, there is a continuing need for juvenile hall beds, which increasingly will be met as new grant funded beds come on line. The rated capacity for juvenile halls is 6,917, just under the ADP of 6,989 youths. However, the highest one day count in juvenile halls was 7,782, 865 beds over capacity.

Law changes are another significant factor driving local juvenile facility bed needs. Since January 1, 1997, the Legislature has provided counties with a strong fiscal incentive to treat criminally delinquent minors locally versus incurring a “sliding scale fee” if they commit minors to the custody of the California Youth Authority (CYA). Annual juvenile court first admissions to CYA have dropped 27 percent, from 2,301 in FY 1996 to 1,676 in FY 2000. CYA’s average daily population has decreased

significantly by approximately 5,000 minors, from 11,400 in FY 1996 to less than 6,400 today. During this same time, local juvenile facilities populations have increased in part due to some courts using juvenile halls as commitment facilities for certain minors deemed to need secure care, as well as education, treatment and program opportunities that can best be provided locally with the participation of family members. In these cases, juvenile halls are also being used as local training schools in addition to pre-dispositional detention.

Statewide, total available juvenile hall and camp beds are anticipated to increase from 11,802 in FY 2000-01 (when the first grant funded beds were completed) to 15,165 by FY 2006-07 (an overall increase of 29 percent). Juvenile hall beds to serve both pre-dispositional and post-dispositional minors are anticipated to increase from 6,769 in FY 2000-01 to 9,642 by FY 2006-07 (an increase of 43 percent), while camp beds are anticipated to increase from 5,033 in FY 2000-01 to 5,523 by FY 2006-07 (an increase of 10 percent).² Projects funded under the Construction Grant Program will build critically needed local juvenile facility capacity and significantly improve conditions of confinement in counties statewide. At the conclusion of the program in 2006, the statewide local juvenile facility bed need is expected to be largely met, with the exception of some counties that still need to replace old, outmoded facilities and some counties that may continue to face chronic crowding problems (as discussed in Chapter One).

² Counties may add additional beds independent of state grant programs using local general funds, special revenues, local bonds, certificates of participation, etc. and, conversely, counties may eliminate greater than anticipated numbers of outmoded or dilapidated beds – these two factors create difficulty in forecasting local juvenile hall and camp capacities which may be more or less than anticipated at the conclusion of the state grant program.

CHAPTER 5

ANTI-CRIME INITIATIVES

The BOC administered four state-funded initiatives during this biennial reporting period, all of which focus on reducing crime in California's communities. These initiatives, which are discussed in this chapter, are the: 1) Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program; 2) Repeat Offender Prevention Program; 3) Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act; and 4) Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program.

Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program

In 1996 the Legislature launched a groundbreaking effort to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency in California by establishing the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program. Generally referred to as the Challenge Grant I Program, this initiative helped support the development, implementation and evaluation of 14 demonstration projects designed to identify the most effective approaches for curbing juvenile crime. As a result of widespread support among state and local policymakers, the Legislature not only expanded the Challenge Grant I Program but also provided funding for 17 new demonstration projects (Challenge Grant II Program).

For both programs, the BOC awarded non-competitive planning grants to help counties establish a multi-agency Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, which was required by statute to develop a comprehensive local action plan that included:

- An assessment of existing resources specifically targeting at-risk youth and their families;
- An identification and prioritization of neighborhoods, schools or other areas facing a significant public safety risk from juvenile crime;
- A strategy that maximized the provision of collaborative and integrated resources; and
- A system for sharing information and identifying outcome measures.

For each competitive grant process, the BOC formed an executive steering committee comprised of a county supervisor, chief probation officer, corrections officials and other subject matter experts who reviewed proposals and developed funding recommendations based on evaluation criteria specified by the Legislature. The counties awarded demonstration grants by the BOC implemented projects addressing identified gaps in the continuum of responses to juvenile crime – prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment and incarceration – and involving a broad spectrum of interventions, including truancy prevention, residential treatment, day reporting centers, and enhanced assessment, case management and community supervision services. Appendix K provides descriptions of Challenge Grant I Projects and Appendix L provides descriptions of the Challenge Grant II Projects.

Challenge Grant I

The Challenge Grant I Program initially included an appropriation of \$50 million, 95 percent of which was dedicated to local assistance funding to help counties identify, implement and evaluate strategies aimed at reducing juvenile crime. To ensure that participating counties had sufficient time and resources to conduct a meaningful evaluation of their projects, which served

over 12,500 at-risk youth and juvenile offenders, the Legislature extended the grant period for a year (until June 30, 2001) and provided \$11 million to support continued program operations, 96 percent of which was dedicated to local assistance (see Figure Seven).

Figure Seven
CHALLENGE GRANT I AWARDS

County	Total Grant
Alameda	\$5,400,000
Contra Costa	\$2,097,822
Humboldt	\$1,847,866
Orange	\$4,059,777
Sacramento	\$4,321,023
San Bernardino	\$5,787,510
San Diego	\$6,890,100
San Francisco	\$6,002,983
San Joaquin	\$1,911,421
Santa Barbara	\$6,444,157
Santa Clara	\$4,180,000
Stanislaus	\$1,669,175
Tehama	\$1,030,951
Ventura	\$4,889,100
Total³	\$56,531,885

The Legislature’s primary goal in creating the Challenge Grant I Program was to determine “what works” in reducing juvenile crime. Consequently, the enabling legislation required the BOC to evaluate the overall effectiveness of this initiative – both from the standpoint of its impact on relevant outcome measures and its unprecedented approach to local juvenile justice.

The BOC’s evaluation indicated that the Challenge Grant I Program yielded significant – and lasting – returns not only for thousands of youth and their families but also for juvenile justice systems across the State. Among other findings, the Challenge Grant I Program:

- Significantly reduced the average number and severity of post-program arrests;
- Significantly reduced the rate and severity of post-program sustained petitions; and
- Significantly increased the rates at which juveniles successfully completed probation, restitution payments and community service obligations.

In addition to producing a host of new strategies that proved effective in both preventing and reducing juvenile crime, the Challenge Grant I Program changed the way local jurisdictions respond to juvenile crime by requiring comprehensive, collaborative and integrated planning and service delivery efforts. Due to the documented success of specific interventions and system-wide reforms, 75 percent of the programs implemented by the Challenge Grant I counties have been continued – in some cases, at expanded funding levels – since the grant period ended on June 30, 2001.

Challenge Grant II

The Legislature amended the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant Program in 1998 and provided \$57 million in additional funding for new demonstration projects that will serve over 5,300 at-risk youth and juvenile offenders. To help ensure an appropriate evaluation of these projects, the 2000/01 State Budget extended the grant period to four years and allocated an additional \$13.3 million to support program operations for the additional year (see Figure Eight).

³ Of the available local assistance funds, \$1,999,292 was reverted as unspent due to cost savings counties experienced.

As with other grant programs administered by the BOC, activities during the early stages of the Challenge Grant II Program focused on administering an equitable, reliable and valid Request for Proposal process and getting demonstration projects up and running. These efforts included:

- Establishing an Executive Steering Committee to make recommendations regarding the RFP, proposal evaluation criteria, and demonstration grants;
- Negotiating contracts with the Chief Probation Officers of the 17 counties awarded demonstration grants by the BOC; and
- Conducting site visits to monitor grant implementation and provide technical assistance on project start-up activities.

As with the Challenge Grant I Program, the BOC will evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Challenge Grant II Program. Toward this end, the BOC has been collecting data from Challenge Grant II counties on program participants, interventions and outcomes. It is anticipated that these statewide data, along with findings from each grantee's required project evaluation, will provide additional insight on the most effective approaches for responding to juvenile crime and delinquency. The Challenge Grant II Program ends on June 30, 2003, and a final evaluation report is due to the Governor and Legislature on March 1, 2004. In the meantime, the BOC and its staff will continue working in partnership with grantee counties to ensure the successful implementation of the Challenge Grant II program.

Figure Eight⁴

CHALLENGE GRANT II DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

Project County	Three-year Grant	4th Year Funding	Total Grant
Contra Costa	\$3,157,828	\$ 748,730	\$3,906,558
El Dorado	715,825	169,724	885,549
Fresno	3,210,149	761,135	3,971,284
Humboldt	1,989,168	471,637	2,460,805
Imperial	987,589	234,160	1,221,749
Los Angeles	8,885,730	2,106,832	10,992,562
Orange	2,598,608	616,137	3,214,745
Sacramento	3,512,301	832,777	4,345,078
San Bernardino	2,743,588	650,513	3,394,101
San Diego	4,616,953	1,094,693	5,711,646
San Francisco	5,985,347	1,419,143	7,404,490
Santa Barbara	4,944,308	1,172,310	6,116,618
Santa Clara	3,224,268	764,483	3,988,751
Santa Cruz	3,858,731	914,916	4,773,647
Solano	1,769,421	419,535	2,188,956
Stanislaus	2,807,298	665,617	3,472,915
Tehama	1,086,693	257,658	1,344,351
Total	\$56,093,805	\$13,300,000	\$69,393,805

⁴ The May Revise for the 2002/03 State Budget reduced this amount by \$12.3 million. The outcome of this proposed reduction, which will affect the fourth year funding, will be included in the BOC's next biennial report to the Legislature.

Repeat Offender Prevention Program

The Legislature created the Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP), contingent upon an appropriation of funding, as a three-year demonstration project designed to test strategies for curbing recidivism among at-risk juvenile offenders (Chapter 730, Statutes of 1994). The ROPP, which concluded on June 30, 2002, was based on exploratory studies by the Orange County Probation Department which found that a small percentage of offenders (the “8% population”) account for a disproportionate number of all referrals to the juvenile justice system.

The ROPP counties took three distinct approaches with their projects. The first was a centralized model in which all program activities and services were provided to participants at a specific site. The second was a decentralized model in which participants were referred to an array of public and private agencies for needed services. The third was a regional model in which resources were allocated to various areas of the county to facilitate participants’ access to services. While each project was based on the county’s specific needs and availability of local resources, all of the programs:

- Targeted younger first-time probationers with school behavior and performance problems, family problems, substance abuse problems, and high-risk behaviors such as gang association;
- Involved a collaborative approach to case assessment and management; and
- Utilized a multi-disciplinary team to provide services to the participating minor and his/her family.

ROPP I

As outlined in the BOC’s last biennial report to the Legislature, the number of ROPP counties, their funding levels and the term of the grants all increased following an appropriation of \$3.8 million in the 1996/97 State Budget Act (see Figure Nine). The final program expansion came in the 2000/01 State Budget Act, which provided another \$3.8 million to support the existing projects and extended their grant to June 30, 2002. This group of grantees, referred to as ROPP I, were required to evaluate the effectiveness of their projects in terms of statutorily specified juvenile justice and school-related outcomes. Appendix M provides descriptions of the ROPP I Projects.

Figure Nine

ROPP I GRANTEES⁵

County	FY 1996/97	FY 1997/98	FY 1998/99	FY 2000/01	Total Grant
Fresno	\$400,000	\$410,605	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,695,609
Humboldt	\$400,000	\$408,405	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,693,409
Los Angeles	\$662,500	\$645,287	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$2,192,791
Orange	\$662,500	\$667,488	\$647,486	\$647,486	\$2,624,960
San Diego	\$400,000	\$405,205	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,690,209
San Francisco	0	0	\$497,502	\$497,502	\$995,004
San Mateo	\$400,000	\$406,505	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,691,509
Solano	\$400,000	\$406,505	\$442,502	\$442,502	\$1,691,509
Total	\$3,325,000	\$3,350,000	\$3,800,000	\$3,800,000	\$14,275,000

⁵ Of the available local assistance funds, \$310,773 was reverted due to cost savings.

To help determine the effectiveness of their respective efforts in reducing recidivism and improving school performance, each ROPP I county had to conduct an evaluation comparing juveniles who received the project's enhanced services to a like group of juveniles who received standard probation services. These findings, which vary across programs, include lower offense and incarceration rates for juveniles receiving enhanced services.

In addition to local project evaluations, the BOC is evaluating all of the ROPP I projects in order to provide a statewide perspective on program implementation and results. Although an analysis of the final data submitted by counties is still underway,⁶ it appears that ROPP I, as a whole, accomplished a number of its objectives, including:

- Improved school attendance and performance (number of classes passed and grade point average);
- Higher completion rates for court-ordered restitution, fines, work and community service; and
- Significantly fewer positive drug tests.

ROPP II

In addition to expanding ROPP I, the 2000/01 Budget Act provided \$5.7 million to support first year start-up activities for new projects and directed the BOC to award grants on a competitive basis. To ensure a valid and equitable Request for Proposal (RFP) process, the BOC appointed an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) in July 2000 to develop an RFP, evaluate proposals, and make funding recommendations. To assist with the RFP, the ESC appointed a task force of subject matter experts from ROPP I counties to develop recommendations based on key elements of effective projects. As a result of this process, the BOC awarded available funds to eight counties, which are referred to as ROPP II. BOC staff negotiated contracts with the Chief Probation Officers of these counties and conducted site visits to monitor grant implementation and provide technical assistance on project start-up activities. Appendix N provides descriptions of the ROPP II Projects.

Figure Ten
ROPP II GRANTEES

County	Grant Funds
Kern	\$679,470
Kings	\$271,738
Monterey	\$781,453
San Bernardino	\$1,932,452
Santa Barbara	\$665,095
Tehama	\$333,281
Ventura	\$669,095
Yuba	\$367,416
Total ⁷	\$5,700,000

Although these one-year grants did not include an evaluation component, ROPP II counties have reported a number of successful strategies, including:

- Collaboration between probation and various social service agencies;
- Low client caseloads;
- Intensive in-home therapy;
- Substance abuse interventions;
- After school programs; and
- Incentive-based field trips.

⁶ The BOC's final report on the ROPP is due to the Legislature December 31, 2002.

⁷ Of the available local assistance funds, \$974,057 was reverted as unspent due to cost savings counties experienced.

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act

The Crime Prevention Act of 2000 redefines front line law enforcement services to include locally developed programs based on approaches that have proved effective in reducing juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth (Chapter 353). The Act required the integral involvement of Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils in the development of comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plans that included an assessment of existing resources targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders, and their families; and an action strategy that demonstrates a collaborative, integrated approach to implementing graduated responses to juvenile crime and delinquency.

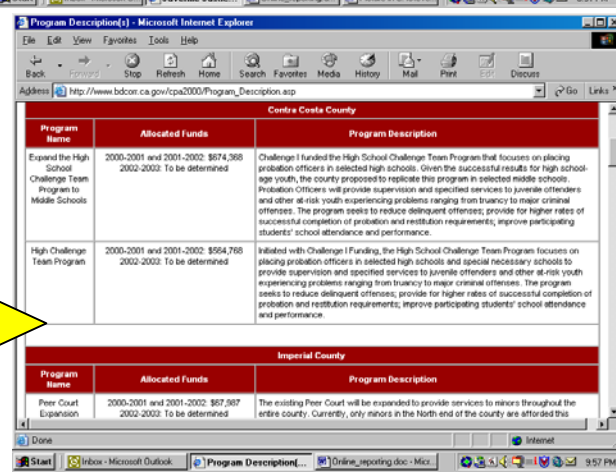
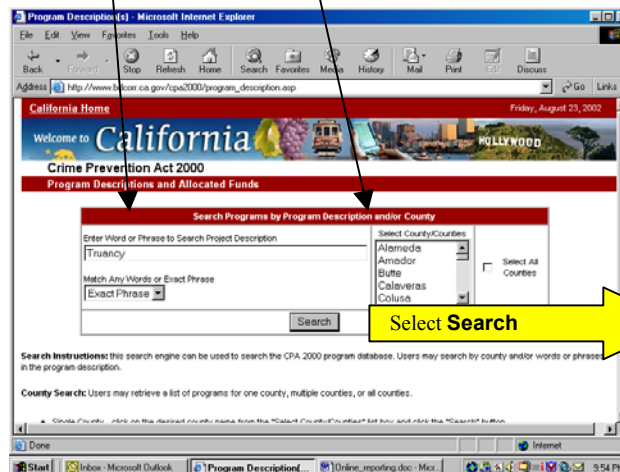
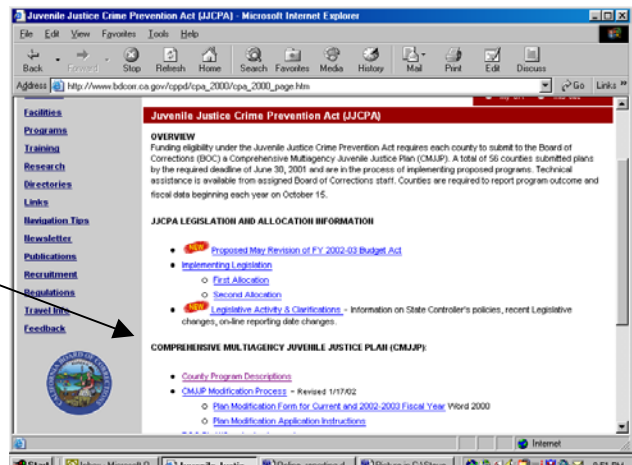
The Crime Prevention Act, now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act or JJCPA, included an appropriation of \$121.3 million and required the State Controller's Office to distribute funds directly to counties on a per capita basis after the BOC approves the county's plan. The 2001/02 State Budget Act (Chapter 106) provides an additional \$116.3 million to this initiative. Subsequent legislation clarified provisions relating to the expenditure of these funds and modified annual reporting requirements, both for counties and the BOC, on program outcomes and expenditures (Chapter 21, Statutes of 2002).

A total of 56 counties participate in the JJCPA, which funded 189 different juvenile justice programs from the first allocation and 190 programs from the second allocation. Information about these programs is available on the BOC's web site (see box below).

On-line Program Descriptions

Go to the Board of Correction Homepage at www.bd.corr.ca.gov and select Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act from "Featured Links".

Choose County Program Description from the Comprehensive Multi-agency Juvenile Justice Plan section. A fill-in screen appears with options to search by **Program Descriptions** and/or **County**.



To assess the effectiveness of these programs, which span the continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency, the JJCPA requires counties to submit annual reports to the BOC on program outcomes and expenditures (beginning October 2002). The JJCPA also requires the BOC, beginning in March 2003, to submit an annual report to the Legislature. The program evaluation component must include, at a minimum, the following outcome measures:

- The rate of juvenile arrests per 100,000 population;
- The rate of successful completion of probation, restitution and community service responsibilities;
- Arrest, incarceration, and probation violation rates of program participants; and
- Annual per capital program costs.

To assist counties in meeting their reporting requirements, the BOC developed an on-line reporting system and conducted regional workshops on how to utilize the system effectively. In addition, to help ensure the successful implementation and operation of the programs and activities outlined by counties in their plans, BOC staff provides ongoing technical assistance.

Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program

The State of California has made a significant investment in local efforts to determine the most effective interventions for reducing crime, jail crowding and criminal justice costs associated with mentally ill offenders. The catalyst for this investment was the growing recognition that jails have become the treatment facilities of last resort for an increasing number of mentally ill persons, many of whom get caught in a cycle of re-offending that experts attribute to inadequate mental health treatment and social support services.

In response, the Legislature passed SB 1485, which created the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant Program (Chapter 501, Statutes of 1998). Co-sponsored by the California State Sheriffs Association and Mental Health Association of California, this initiative directed the BOC to award competitive grants supporting the implementation and evaluation of collaborative demonstration projects designed to curb recidivism among mentally ill offenders. SB 1485 also directed the BOC to evaluate the effectiveness of the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant (MIOCRG) Program.

SB 2108 (Chapter 502, Statutes of 1998) and the 1999/00 State Budget Act each appropriated \$27 million to the MIOCRG Program. Together, these allocations funded 15 grants that began in July 1999 and will end of June 30, 2004.⁸ For administrative purposes, this group of grantees is referred to as MIOCRG I (see Figure Eleven). Recognizing the widespread need for additional resources directed to mentally ill offenders, the Legislature included a \$50 million augmentation for the MIOCRG Program in the 2000/01 State Budget. With these funds, the BOC awarded three-year demonstration grants that support an additional 15 projects. This group of grantees is referred to as MIOCRG II.

Although specific interventions in the 30 projects vary according to the identified needs and available resources in each county, counties have employed some common strategies in their efforts to reduce recidivism among persons with a mental illness. For example, most of the MIOCRG projects are using multi-disciplinary teams, or MDTs, to deliver program services. These interagency teams –

⁸ Given the time-consuming nature of project start-up activities and the desire to ensure sufficient data for evaluating the projects, the California State Sheriffs' Association sought – and the Legislature granted – a one-year extension of the MIOCRG I grants.

typically comprised of professionals from mental health, probation and social services – collaborate in the development and provision of services as well as the supervision and monitoring of clients in the community. The majority of counties are also using intensive case management, which involves reduced caseloads for staff to ensure that clients receive the support services and supervision they need to function productively in the community.

The counties participating in the MIOCRG Program have incorporated these and/or other strategies, including creation of a mental health court, into two basic models for the provision of community-based services. Approximately 80 percent of the projects are using an adaptation of the Assertive Community Treatment model, which entails the use of an MDT to provide highly individualized services directly to clients and offers immediate intervention on a 24/7 basis. The remaining projects are connecting inmates to community service providers upon release. In this “linkage” approach, mental health professionals often work in conjunction with probation officers.

Community-based services include assistance in securing housing, vocational training, employment, and disability entitlements; individual and group counseling; life skills training; substance abuse testing; medication education and support; transportation; and crisis intervention. In-custody services, which are provided by about half of the counties, include expanded mental health assessments and comprehensive discharge planning.

MIOCRG I

The MIOCRG Program has provided counties the impetus – and opportunity – to enhance and restructure services for mentally ill offenders, both while they are in custody and after their release. Appendix O provides descriptions of the MIOCRG I projects implemented as a result of this initiative.

Figure Eleven

MIOCRG I GRANTEES

COUNTY	AWARD
Humboldt	\$2,268,986
Kern	\$3,098,768
Los Angeles	\$5,000,000
Orange	\$5,034,317
Placer	\$2,139,862
Riverside	\$3,016,673
Sacramento	\$4,719,320
San Bernardino	\$2,477,557
San Diego	\$5,000,000
San Francisco	\$5,000,000
San Mateo	\$2,137,584
Santa Barbara	\$3,548,398
Santa Cruz	\$1,765,012
Sonoma	\$3,704,473
Stanislaus	\$1,713,490
TOTAL	\$50,624,440

To help identify the most promising strategies for curbing crime among persons with a mental illness, the Legislature directed the BOC to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the demonstration projects implemented by counties.

For the purposes of this statewide evaluation, the BOC is collecting a variety of data from MIOCRG I counties on project participants, interventions and outcomes. While it is too early to draw definitive conclusions, preliminary data analyses indicate that the MIOCRG I projects, taken as a whole, are having the desired impact.

For example, a significantly higher percentage of the persons receiving enhanced treatment through these projects have had no involvement with the criminal justice system compared to those receiving treatment-as-usual. Equally important, the average number of jail bookings and the average number of days spent in jail are significantly lower for the individuals participating in the projects.

MIOCRG II

Following the 2000/01 augmentation to the MIOCRG Program, the BOC once again appointed an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) comprised of state and local corrections officials and subject matter experts to develop recommendations on the distribution of planning grants, requirements for the competitive RFP process, and demonstration grant awards. The ESC recommended minor changes to the RFP process, all of which the BOC adopted, and in September 2000, the BOC awarded nearly \$1 million in planning grants to the 25 counties requesting funds. The BOC subsequently received 23 project proposals and, in May 2001, awarded available funds to 15 counties (see Figure Twelve). Appendix P provides descriptions of the MIOCRG II projects.

The MIOCRG II counties have reported facing many of the same challenges in implementing and operating their demonstration projects as the MIOCRG I counties. These include:

- The recruitment, hiring and training of staff (from jail personnel and probation officers to psychiatrists and mental health case workers);
- Finding an appropriate site for a residential treatment program or suitable office space;
- Negotiating contracts with community-based service providers; and
- Providing effective treatment for clients with co-occurring disorders (a serious mental illness coupled with a substance abuse disorder), who comprise an estimated 60 to 90 percent of the mentally ill offender population.

Figure Twelve
MIOCRG II GRANTEES

COUNTY	AWARD
Alameda	\$5,000,000
Butte	\$2,877,498
Kern	\$1,961,796
Los Angeles	\$5,000,000
Marin	\$4,244,626
Mendocino	\$1,987,526
Monterey	\$2,607,022
San Bernardino	\$4,408,318
San Francisco	\$3,488,400
San Joaquin	\$4,175,327
Santa Clara	\$1,196,823
Solano	\$4,978,822
Tuolumne	\$ 833,209
Ventura	\$2,460,546
Yolo	\$2,704,541
TOTAL	\$47,924,454⁹

As with the MIOCRG I Program, the BOC has been collecting data from MIOCRG II counties on the individuals participating in their projects, the enhanced services they are receiving, and the outcomes – criminal justice and mental health – of those interventions. BOC staff will combine data from both groups of grantees for its final evaluation of the MIOCRG Program. Along with findings from each grantee's local project evaluation, this statewide evaluation will provide much-needed insight on the most effective approaches for responding to mentally ill offenders.

⁹ The 2002/03 State Budget Act includes a reduction of \$18 million in funding for the MIOCRG II counties. BOC staff will be working with county representatives on contract amendments that reflect their reduced grant amounts.

CHAPTER 6

STANDARDS AND TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONS

The Legislature established the Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Program in 1979 to improve the hiring and training of corrections personnel working in local jails, probation departments, and juvenile halls, ranches and camps. To accomplish the program's mission, the law directed the BOC to develop statewide selection and training standards for local corrections personnel as well as a statewide training delivery system. The BOC, via its STC division, also distributes state funds to assist counties and cities with the cost of meeting selection and training standards.

This reporting cycle witnessed the two biggest changes in the day-to-day operations of the STC Program since its inception. The first change occurred in November 2001, when STC moved virtually all aspects of its training course certification and tracking system onto the Internet. Employing the use of active server pages and a heavily redesigned database, STC launched a system that allows all providers of STC certified training courses to perform their administrative activities with STC on-line. The second change came in April of 2002, when STC developed an interface system that allows local corrections agencies (training consumers) to carry out their application and reporting responsibilities over the Internet. Both of these changes are discussed in more detail in this chapter.

Participation and Compliance

Although participation in the STC Program is voluntary, local corrections agencies choosing to participate must agree to conform to the selection and training standards established by the BOC. During this reporting cycle, there are a total of 165 agencies participating in the STC Program (59 probation departments, 54 sheriff departments, 46 police departments that operate city jails, 3 county departments of corrections, and 3 juvenile institutions, camps and ranches). Figure Thirteen shows the number of local corrections staff participating in STC during fiscal years (FY) 2000/01 and 2001/02.

Figure Thirteen

PARTICIPATING STAFF BY CATEGORY

	Fiscal Year 2000/01	Fiscal Year 2001/02
Adult Corrections Officers	14,146	14,258
Probation Officers	5,727	6,330
Juvenile Corrections Officers	6,177	6,593
Supervisors	3,107	3,212
Managers	869	913
Administrators	296	302
TOTAL	30,322	31,608

Key to STC participation is an annual training plan developed by local officials after assessing their hiring and training needs. BOC staff monitors the progress of each participating department and meets with appropriate local officials to review, revise and update the plan. At the end of each year, the departments and STC conduct a comprehensive review of the plan's goals to determine compliance with selection and training standards and assist in future planning.

In FY 2000/01, 157 agencies were found to be in compliance with STC standards, and in FY 2001/02, 162 agencies were in compliance. This level of success is significant in light of the fiscal constraints under which local departments operated. BOC staff works with agencies not in compliance to develop action plans for achieving compliance within the next fiscal year. Additional assistance is provided in the form of program support during the year, including frequent onsite visits and other technical assistance as required.

Funding

The Legislature created the Corrections Training Fund (CTF), which derives its revenues from court fines and penalty assessments, to provide financial assistance to counties and cities in meeting statewide selection and training standards for local corrections. The financial condition of the CTF, one of eight special funds that comprise the State Penalty Fund, directly impacts the amount of local assistance money available.

STC uses a per capita funding mechanism to ensure that available funds are fairly and equitably distributed to local agencies. In the past, declining CTF revenues resulted in a significant reduction in per capita funding available to local corrections agencies. The 2000/01 Budget Act included a \$6.5 million continuing augmentation to the CTF, which enabled the BOC to increase the per capita local assistance levels, restoring them to the 1989/90 level and covering as much as 50 percent of actual training costs incurred by local agencies. However, budget cutbacks during FY 2001/02 resulted in a one-time reduction of \$6.5 million in available funding for participating agencies.

During this reporting cycle (FY 2000/01 and 2001/02), the BOC disbursed over \$33.5 million to local agencies to offset training costs. Appendix Q lists training funds allocated to counties during this period; Appendix R provides the same information for cities.

Local corrections agencies that receive CTF funds may now take advantage of an on-line ATP (annual training plan) system to apply for funding and file required progress reports regarding training activity and expenditures. The ATP system, which went on line in April 2002, provides each local corrections agency with an identification number and a secure pin number that allows them to log on from any computer with Internet access, 24 hours a day, seven days a week to do business with STC.

Regulations Revision Project

In accordance with Penal Code Section 6035, the BOC periodically conducts a review of the minimum standards pertaining to the selection and training of local corrections and probation officers. The intent of this review is to identify and address any needed improvements in current regulations. The BOC initiated such a review in November 2001 by appointing a 13-member Executive Steering Committee (ESC) comprised of local corrections practitioners to make recommendations regarding proposed revisions to the standards. In carrying out this responsibility, the ESC relied on 28 subject matter experts representing the interests of urban, suburban and rural counties. These experts served on three workgroups that made recommendations for modifying several sections of the regulations. Following public hearings that will be held in the Fall of 2002, final recommendations will be presented to the BOC in January 2003. Upon the BOC's approval, the

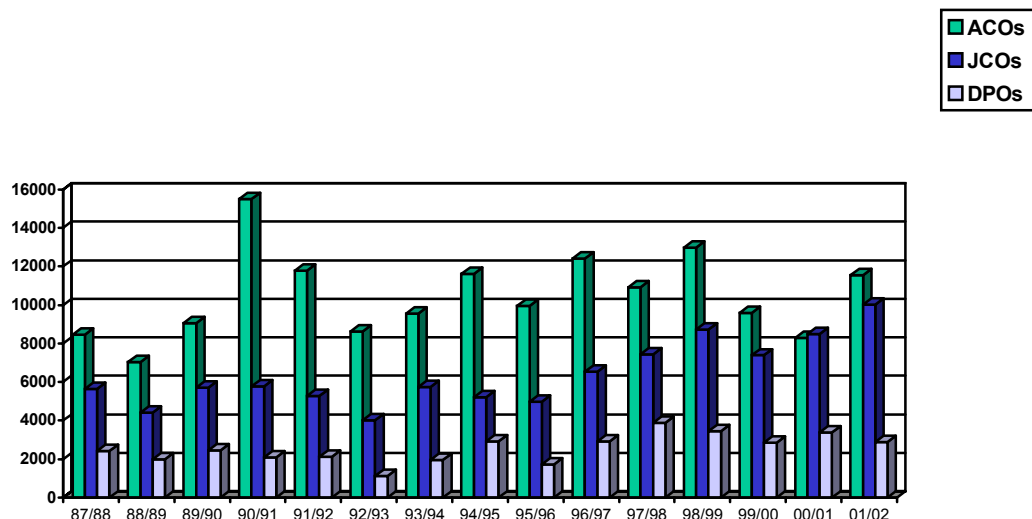
revised regulations will be forwarded to the Office of Administrative Law for legal review. It is anticipated that the revised STC regulations will become effective in September 2003. The BOC will provide an update on the Regulations Revision Project in the next biennial report to the Legislature.

Selection and Training Standards

The BOC's selection standards for local corrections officers, probation officers and juvenile corrections officers include validated selection exams to measure basic abilities and characteristics for successful job performance. During FY 2000/01 and 2001/02, STC provided administrative oversight of 44,594 written entry-level examinations to job candidates, assisting in the hiring of 9,600 local corrections employees. Figure Fourteen shows statewide use of the BOC's selection exams since they were first made available to participating agencies in 1987.

Figure Fourteen

LOCAL CORRECTIONS CANDIDATES TESTED BY POSITION¹⁰



During this reporting cycle, the BOC began the process of developing new written selection exams for entry-level corrections and probation officers. This process, which extends over a two-year period that started in July 2001, involves formal research conducted by industrial psychologists in conjunction with a significant number of representatives from local corrections agencies.

The development of the new exam began with a comprehensive job analysis of the three entry-level local corrections positions (adult and juvenile corrections officers, and probation officers). This job analysis consisted of a variety of data sources and techniques, including: existing job analysis data, peer review literature, site visits and job observations, and input from local corrections representatives. These data sources contributed to the development of written job analysis questionnaires that were sent to a representative sample of incumbents and supervisors throughout the state. The overall

¹⁰ This chart reflects testing for Adult Corrections Officers (ACO), Juvenile Corrections Officers (JCO) and Deputy Probation Officers (DPO).

response rate of 93 percent indicated a high level of interest in and commitment to the process among local agencies.

Through the job analysis phase of the statewide research, a total of 35 abilities and other characteristics were shown to be necessary at entry; important for successful job performance; and related to critical activities and tasks. These abilities and other characteristics will be considered during the next phase of the project – the development of an examination to be used in selecting entry-level corrections and probation officers. This phase, which began in July 2002, will involve over 1200 incumbents from 90 local agencies. The power afforded by this combined effort will provide a solid foundation for the validity and legal defensibility of the revised exams.

In addition to the written examination, the BOC's selection criteria include: competence in oral communication as demonstrated by an interview; possession of the skills and abilities for the position as demonstrated by meeting the BOC's guidelines for vision, hearing, and medical screening; passing a background investigation conducted by the agency; an on-the-job probationary period, and the successful completion of entry-level core training.

Each newly hired or promoted local corrections worker must successfully complete a core course within the first year of job assignment. The entry-level core courses cover such topics as codes and statutes, inmate classification, substance abuse, report writing, and defensive tactics. Core course training for managers, administrators and supervisors addresses such topics as information systems, communications, fiscal management, labor relations, performance appraisals and evaluations, motivation of staff, safety in the workplace and discipline procedures.

The BOC developed the original core training curricula in 1987 and has periodically revised them to reflect changes in job tasks. To be effective, the training standards must continue to be relevant and legally defensible. For this reason, the BOC's revision process involves an extensive analysis of the job tasks, input from subject matter experts, and on-going evaluation and research.

During this reporting cycle, the BOC concluded the job analysis for revising the Adult Corrections Officer Core Course. This analysis, which involved input from local Adult Corrections Officers, supervisors and instructors, resulted in an increase in the minimum number of course hours from 116 to 176. While the number of hours increased approximately 50 percent, an analysis of actual course presentations over the past several years revealed that the majority of providers already supplement the minimum hours by approximately that amount. Thus, the revised course reflects the length and types of training that many agencies deem necessary and are already providing for staff. To date, the feedback from corrections agencies regarding the revision has been positive.

Once entry-level skills are mastered through the core-training curriculum, local corrections employees move on to develop journey-level skills through annual training. These courses provide in-depth coverage of topics that enhance skills and update employees on changes in their specific job assignments. Journey-level training is available through STC for all levels of corrections personnel (line staff through top management) and involves from 24 to 40 hours of annually required instruction.

Recognizing the unique training needs, the BOC offers four alternatives to STC-certified training for meeting the annual training requirement. These alternatives provide local flexibility while preserving and focusing on training integrity.

- *Special Certification Training* addresses a unique job responsibility. Courses, which may receive special certification, include training for chemical agents instructors, and for personnel conducting background investigations of potential employees.
- *Intensified Format Training* consists of short interventions that focus on one or two skills such as radio training; handcuff use; computer security; reading rap sheets; and court motions. Since this alternative often relies on the use of internal experts, this approach allows agency administrators and training managers to identify and develop in-house subject matter experts as instructors.
- *Work-Related Education, Training, and Professional Development* enhances an employee's overall work performance and increases the value of that employee's contribution to the organization. Examples include: post-secondary instruction leading to certification or a degree; academic courses in criminology and penology; and leadership programs.
- *Computer-Based Training* provides non-traditional training opportunities to complement the available range of training alternatives, allowing training managers to select training that will meet the needs of their local corrections agencies.

Training and Delivery System

The STC training delivery system includes over 3,000 different courses each year. In FY 2000/01 and FY 2001/02, this translated into over 15,000 course presentations by public and private entities. Through these presentations, STC provided 1,441,513 hours of training to 30,322 local corrections personnel in FY 2000/01, and 1,492,119 total training hours to 31,608 staff in FY 2001/02.

STC must certify all training courses before presentation. In doing so, STC reviews the course for job-relevancy, instructor qualifications, cost-effectiveness, and quality skills development. Courses fall into two categories: core courses to develop necessary skills for newly hired and/or promoted personnel, and annual courses to maintain proficiency or develop new skills for experienced personnel.

During the reporting cycle, STC certified 110 entry-level training courses and 3,349 journey-level courses. STC also introduced an electronic course certification and management system, dubbed the "on-line RFC (request for certification) system," that allows for paperless submittal of all training provider requests related to course certification, or changes in a certified course. All STC training providers are able to access the system from any computer via the Internet. STC staff utilizes the new on-line system to certify courses after reviewing training provider requests, which include such information as course outlines, instructional objectives, instructor qualifications, scheduled delivery dates and locations, and course costs.

The on-line RFC system also benefits local corrections agencies by enabling them to search STC's course catalog and calendar to identify courses of interest, as well as scheduled presentation dates and locations. The system links statistical analysis of trainee ratings of each course to the course catalog and calendar. Not only can local agencies choose the course that best fits their needs, but they can also review ratings from trainees that previously attended the course.

In addition to requiring written course evaluations from each trainee, STC conducts on-site monitoring of approximately five percent of all courses annually. The purpose of on-site monitoring by STC staff is to cross reference trainee ratings against actual classroom presentations in terms of overall quality and adherence to course certification agreements. STC has computerized its major data collection

operations, enabling BOC staff to: compare training courses; evaluate course relevancy; monitor program growth; determine trends in hiring and retention; maintain core job skills relevancy; and monitor cost-effectiveness of certified courses.

The Future

Proper staff selection and training will continue to be critical issues for local corrections agencies throughout California. Changes in technology, statutory and case law, professional practices, social issues and demographics drive the need to constantly update staff selection and training practices. In addition, large numbers of retirements and the recent infusion of funds for the construction and expansion of local detention facilities will increase staff recruitment and training needs, particularly in the juvenile arena.

Over the years, statewide evaluation data consistently indicate that STC's selection criteria and job-related training curricula have had a substantial positive impact on local corrections, resulting in:

- Increased job skills and professionalism;
- Reduced injuries to staff and offenders;
- Less litigation and court intervention than prior to implementation of the program; and
- Greater safety and effectiveness in operating facilities and programs.

Although the STC Program has proven to be a low-cost producer of high quality staff selection and training, the future will bring changes requiring adaptations and new directions. To address emerging trends that impact the STC Program, the BOC will be undertaking the following activities:

- Analyzing demographic and economic shifts that will impact the recruitment, selection and retention of high quality staff to work in local corrections;
- Completing the development of new selection exams for entry-level corrections and probation officers;
- Conducting a comprehensive analysis of the core tasks performed by local juvenile corrections officers and revising the entry-level curriculum accordingly; and
- Focusing research expertise and technical assistance in the area of core training to maintain and increase quality of instruction provided by public and private providers.

By accomplishing these objectives, the STC Program will improve its ability to assist local agencies in achieving a high quality of staff selection and training, which contributes significantly to the safe and effective operation of local detention facilities.

Appendix A

2001 Jail Profile Survey Results

JAIL PROFILE SURVEY: 2001 FINDINGS

SUMMARY SHEET

Jail System Data	
Average Daily Population (ADP) for the Year	73,828
ADP for the last quarter of 2001	72,684
Current beds meeting the Board of Corrections' Standards	73,858
Highest one-day count for the year	79,288
Number of bookings in 2001	1,160,340
Percentage of males	87.4%
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates	61.2%
Percentage of felony inmates	71.5%
Percentage of inmates in maximum security housing	44%
Percentage of inmates who are illegal/criminal aliens	13%
Number of pre-trial inmates released due to lack of space in 2001	58,392
Number of sentenced inmates released early due to lack of space in 2001	92,928
Unserved felony warrants as of the last quarter of 2001	252,435
Unserved misdemeanor warrants as of the last quarter of 2001	1,998,867
ADP of inmates awaiting transport to CDC	1,187

Appendix B

2001 Juvenile Detention Survey Results

California Board of Corrections
Juvenile Detention Profile Survey
2001 Annual Report Summary
Overall Capacity, Population and ADP Breakdown

Overall Capacity and Population				
	JUVENILE HALL	CAMPS	TOTAL	
BRC*	6,917.0	5,176.0	12,093.0	
High One Day	7,782.0	4,661.0	12,443.0	
	JUVENILE HALL	CAMPS	OTHER	TOTAL
ADP	6,989.0	4,439.0	3,100.0	14,528.0
Percent of Total	48.1%	30.6%	21.3%	100.0%

Average Monthly Juvenile Hall Bookings 10,119

Gender by Detention Type			
	JUVENILE HALL	CAMPS	OTHER
GENDER	%	%	%
Male	83.0%	91.0%	82.0%
Female	17.0%	9.0%	18.0%

Disposition by Gender and Detention Type		
	JUVENILE HALL	OTHER
DISPOSITION	%	%
Pre-Disposition	51%	55%
Post-Disposition	49%	45%

Age Range by Type of Detention		
	JUVENILE HALL	CAMPS
AGE RANGES	%	%
Under 12	0.4%	0.0%
12 to 14	14.3%	7.4%
15 to 17	71.0%	14.5%
18 & over	14.3%	78.1%

* BRC is Board Rated Capacity, the number of beds that comply with CCR Title 15 requirements

Appendix C

County-Specific Jail ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2001

Jail Incarceration Rate
Inmate Occupants per 10,000 of General Population

COUNTY	JULY 1, 2001 Gen Pop	2001 ADP	2001 Rate
Yuba	61,300	394	64.2
Del Norte	27,650	115	41.7
Modoc	9,450	36	37.8
Lake	60,200	202	33.5
Lassen	34,350	114	33.1
Tehama	56,500	182	32.2
Kern	681,900	2180	32.0
Tulare	375,800	1182	31.4
Imperial	149,900	471	31.4
Glenn	26,850	84	31.1
Mendocino	87,500	265	30.3
Humboldt	127,800	372	29.1
San Bernardino	1,766,100	4972	28.1
Trinity	13,050	36	27.9
Fresno	822,000	2293	27.9
Inyo	18,200	50	27.5
Sutter	81,000	220	27.1
Merced	216,400	569	26.3
Alameda	1,475,800	3723	25.2
Sacramento	1,267,800	3184	25.1
Madera	130,000	315	24.3
Statewide Average Incarceration Rate			24.0
Monterey	408,000	971	23.8
Solano	403,100	959	23.8
Santa Clara	1,706,400	4030	23.6
Mariposa	17,000	40	23.5
Kings	132,700	311	23.4
Butte	206,800	481	23.3
San Francisco	789,600	1825	23.1
Shasta	168,600	389	23.1
Sonoma	468,400	1072	22.9
Plumas	21,000	48	22.7
Yolo	174,500	396	22.7
Colusa	19,300	44	22.5
Stanislaus	465,600	1042	22.4
Tuolumne	55,800	124	22.2
Santa Cruz	258,500	563	21.8
San Joaquin	590,900	1236	20.9
Santa Barbara	405,700	845	20.8
Siskiyou	44,650	93	20.8
Los Angeles	9,748,500	19055	19.5
San Benito	55,200	100	18.1
Riverside	1,618,000	2901	17.9
Contra Costa	977,000	1736	17.8
Mono	13,150	23	17.6
Napa	128,100	223	17.4
Placer	261,500	448	17.1
Ventura	773,900	1319	17.0
Amador	35,850	58	16.3
San Diego	2,890,600	4615	16.0
Orange	2,910,000	4471	15.4
El Dorado	163,900	251	15.3
San Mateo	714,500	1073	15.0
San Luis Obispo	252,000	355	14.1
Nevada	94,200	130	13.8
Calaveras	41,500	55	13.3
Sierra	3,550	4	12.2
Marin	248,900	287	11.5
TOTAL	34,757,640	72,528	24

*State of California, Department of Finance, County Population Estimates and Components of Change, July 1, 2000-2001.
Sacramento, California, January 2002

**Total general population includes Alpine County (1190)

Appendix D

County-Specific Juvenile Detention Facility ADP and Incarcerations Rates for 2001

Juvenile Detention Facility Incarceration Rate
Inmate Occupants per 10,000 of General Population

COUNTY	JULY 1, 2001 Gen Pop**	2001 ADP	Rate
Colusa***	19,300	76.6	39.7
Del Norte	27,650	38.6	14.0
Yuba	61,300	55.3	9.0
Kings	132,700	101.8	7.7
Shasta	168,600	107.3	6.4
Kern	681,900	398.3	5.8
Madera	130,000	75.6	5.8
Fresno	822,000	473.3	5.8
Inyo	18,200	10.3	5.7
Lassen	34,350	19.3	5.6
Tulare	375,800	202.4	5.4
Lake	60,200	31.1	5.2
Trinity	13,050	6.1	4.7
Glenn	26,850	12.0	4.5
Los Angeles	9,748,500	3888.6	4.0
Mendocino	87,500	34.9	4.0
Tehama	56,500	22.4	4.0
Statewide Average Incarceration Rate			4.0
Santa Barbara	405,700	158.8	3.9
Sacramento	1,267,800	472.2	3.7
Humboldt	127,800	46.6	3.6
Imperial	149,900	47.7	3.2
San Bernardino	1,766,100	559.8	3.2
San Joaquin	590,900	181.1	3.1
Monterey	408,000	121.9	3.0
Siskiyou	44,650	12.8	2.9
Butte	206,800	59.3	2.9
Santa Clara	1,706,400	478.3	2.8
San Mateo	714,500	197.1	2.8
San Diego	2,890,600	773.8	2.7
Solano	403,100	106.6	2.6
Orange	2,910,000	764.3	2.6
Riverside	1,618,000	424.4	2.6
El Dorado	163,900	42.6	2.6
Ventura	773,900	200.9	2.6
Contra Costa	977,000	243.6	2.5
Alameda	1,475,800	365.1	2.5
San Benito	55,200	13.3	2.4
Sonoma	468,400	110.0	2.3
Napa	128,100	29.8	2.3
Stanislaus	465,600	106.4	2.3
Yolo	174,500	37.6	2.2
Merced	216,400	43.9	2.0
San Francisco	789,600	156.0	2.0
Placer	261,500	45.8	1.8
Nevada	94,200	15.9	1.7
Santa Cruz	258,500	36.6	1.4
San Luis Obispo	252,000	33.6	1.3
Marin	248,900	28.5	1.1
Mariposa****	17,000	0.3	0.2
Amador****	35,850	0.5	0.1
Mono****	13,150	0.2	0.1
TOTAL	34,757,640	11,469	4

*California Department of Finance, County Population Estimates, July 1, 2000-2001.

**Total includes Alpine Calaveras, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra, Sutter and Tuolumne (Total: 213,490)

***Includes Fouts Springs Youth Facility, which also houses juveniles from other counties.

****These counties operate Special Purpose Juvenile Halls only, which hold juveniles for up to 96 hours.

Appendix E

Full Compliance Report: Adult Local Detention Facilities

ADULT LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE

County	Facility Name	Type
Alameda	Gale/Schenone Hall of Justice	CH
	Wiley Manuel Courthouse	CH
	Fremont Hall of Justice	CH
	George E. McDonald Hall of Justice	CH
	Alameda City Jail	IJ
	Fremont City Jail	IJ
	Peralta Police Services	THJ
	Union City Police Department	THJ
Butte	Butte County Courthouse	CH
	Chico City Jail	THJ
Colusa	Colusa County Courthouse	CH
Contra Costa	Antioch Police Facility	THJ
	Brentwood police department	THJ
	Concord police facility	THJ
	Martinez police department	THJ
	Pinole Police Department	THJ
	Pleasant Hill Police Dept	THJ
	San Pablo Police Department	THJ
El Dorado	El Dorado County Jail	II
	South Lake Tahoe Jail	II
Glenn	Glenn Co Adult Detention Fac	II
Kern	Central Receiving Facility	II
	Lerdo Pretrial Facility	II
	Mojave Jail	IJ
	Bear Valley Police Dept.	THJ
	Delano city jail	IJ
	Ridgecrest police department	THJ
	Ridgecrest Substation	IJ
	Justice Building Court Holding	CH
Kings	Kings County Jail	II
	Lemoore Superior Court Holding	CH
	Superior Court Holding - Avenal	CH
	Kings Hanford Municipal Court	CHJ
	Kings County Superior Court	CH
Los Angeles	LA Biscailuz Recovery Center	III
	LASD Carson Station	IJ
	LASD Cresenta Valley Station	IJ
	LASD Lakewood Station	IJ
	LASD Lennox Station	IJ
	LASD Lomita Station	IJ
	LASD Lost Hills Station	IJ
	LASD Marina Del Rey Station	IJ
	LASD Norwalk Station	IJ
	LASD Pico Rivera Station	IJ
	LASD San Dimas Station	IJ
	LASD Santa Clarita Station	IJ
	LASD Criminal Courts Building	CHJ
	LASD Van Nuys Superior Court	CHJ
	LASD Downey Superior Court	CHJ
	LASD West Hollywood Station	IJ
	LASD Alhambra Superior Ct.	CHJ
	LASD Burbank Superior Court	CHJ

ADULT LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE

	LASD Edelman Children's Ct.	CHJ
	LASD East LA Superior Court	CHJ
	LASD Antelope Valley Sup. Ct.	CHJ
	LASD Airport Court	CHJ
	LASD Inglewood Superior Ct.	CHJ
	LASD Lancaster Station	IJ
	Antelope Valley Juvenile Court	CHJ
	LASD Los Cerritos Superior Ct.	CHJ
	LASD Pomona Superior Ct. North	CHJ
	LASD Pomona Superior Ct. South	CHJ
	LASD Southgate Superior Ct.	CHJ
	LASD Compton Superior Ct.	CHJ
	LASD San Pedro Superior Ct.	CHJ
	Alhambra Police Department	IJ
	Arcadia City Jail	IJ
	Azusa City Jail	IJ
	Bell City Jail	IJ
	Beverly Hills City Jail	IJ
	Burbank Police Facility	IJ
	LASD Compton Station	IJ
	Downey City Jail	THJ
	El Segundo City Jail	IJ
	Gardena City Jail	IJ
	Glendale City Jail	IJ
	Glendora City Jail	IJ
	Hermosa Beach City Jail	IJ
	LASD Hollywood Superior Ct.	CHJ
	Inglewood City Jail	IJ
	Long Beach City Jail	I
	LASD Lynwood Superior Court	CHJ
	LASD Malibu Superior Court	CHJ
	Manhattan Beach City Jail	IJ
	Montebello City Jail	II
	LASD North Valley Court	CHJ
	Redondo Beach City Jail	IJ
	San Fernando City Jail	IJ
	Santa Monica City Jail	IJ
	Signal Hill City Jail	IJ
	Southgate City Jail	IJ
	Vernon city jail	IJ
	Whittier City Jail	IJ
	Scapular House	IV
Marin	Marin County Jail	II
Mendocino	Mendocino Superior Court	CH
Merced	Los Banos City Jail	IJ
Mono	Mono County Jail	II
Monterey	Marina Traffic Court	CH
Napa	Napa County Courthouse	CHJ
	Calistoga Police Department	THJ
Nevada	Nevada County Court Holding	CH
	Truckee Substation	IJ
Orange	Cypress City Jail	THJ
	Orange Police Department	THJ
Placer	Placer County Main Jail	II
	Placer County Minimum Security	II

ADULT LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE

	Tahoe City Jail	IJ
	Placer County Court Holding	CHJ
	Placer County Jail Courtroom	CH
	Historical Courthouse	CHJ
	Roseville Municipal Court	CH
Riverside	Hemet Court	CHJ
	Three Lakes Court	CH
Sacramento	Wm. R. Ridgeway Court	CHJ
	Carol Miller Justice Center	CH
San Bernardino	San Bernardino CO-Barstow	IJ
	San Bernardino CO-Big Bear	IJ
	San Bernardino CO-Needles	IJ
	West Valley Detention Center	II
	San Bernardino Co-Foothill	CHJ
	Ontario Police Department	THJ
	Upland Police Department	THJ
	San Bernardino Police Fac	THJ
San Diego	East Mesa Private Jail	II
	Poway Sheriff's Substation	THJ
	Carlsbad City Jail	THJ
	Coronado Police Department	THJ
San Joaquin	John J. Zunino Facility	II
	Stockton Unified Superior Ct	CHJ
	Lodi Unified Superior Ct.	CH
	Tracy Unified Superior Ct.	CH
	Tracy Police Department	THJ
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo Honor Farm	III
	Atascadero police facility	THJ
	Arroyo Grande Police Facility	THJ
	Pismo Beach Police Dept.	THJ
San Mateo	San Mateo Hall of Justice	CHJ
	Redwood city police	THJ
	So San Francisco Police Dept.	THJ
	Half Moon Bay Police Dept	THJ
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara County Main Jail	II
	Santa Barbara Municipal Court	CH
	Santa Barbara Honor Farm	III
	Santa Maria Branch Jail	I
	Lompoc Court Holding Facility	CH
	Santa Maria Superior Court Holding Facility	CH
Santa Clara	Santa Clara PD	THJ
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Blaine Womens Min	III
	Santa Cruz Courthouse	CH
Shasta	Shasta County Main Jail	II
	Shasta Jail Annex	III
Siskiyou	Siskiyou County Jail	II
Solano	Dixon Police Department	THJ
Sonoma	Sonoma Main Adult Detention	II
	Sonoma-North County Facility	II
	Petaluma City Jail	THJ
	Rohnert Park Public Safety Fac.	THJ
	Healdsburg Police Department	THJ
Stanislaus	Stanislaus Co Public Safety Center	II
Sutter	Sutter County Jail	II
Tehama	Red Bluff Court Holding	CH

ADULT LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE

Tulare	Bob Wiley Detention Facility	II
	County Correctional Center	III
	Tulare/Pixley Court Holding	CH
	Dinuba Court Holding	CH
	Tulare Police Facility	THJ
Ventura	Hall of Justice	CHJ
	East County Court	CH
	East Valley Type I Jail	I
	Ventura Co Work Furlough	IV
	Todd Road Jail	II
	Santa Paula City Jail	THJ
	Simi Valley Police Department	THJ

Appendix F

Non-Compliance Report: Adult Local Detention Facilities

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
Alameda	Glenn E. Dyer	II	1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1214	Informed Consent
			1240	Frequency of Serving
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
	Santa Rita Jail	II	1230	Food Handlers
			1240	Frequency of Serving
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1242	Menus
			1243	Food Manager
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Alameda Comm. Re-Entry Center	IV	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1045	Public Information Plan
			1062	Visiting
	Berkeley Courthouse	CH	3.3	Drinking Fountains
	Hayward Hall of Justice	CHJ	1563	Supervision of Minors
	Berkeley Public Safety Center	IJ	1264	Vermin on Personal Clothing
			1542	Written Policies & Procedures
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1040	Population Accounting
			1044	Incident Reports
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1065	Exercise & Recreation
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Hayward Police Department	IJ	1241	Minimum Diet
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Livermore Police Facility	THJ	1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Newark Police Department	THJ	1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1050	Classification Plan
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Oakland City Jail	II	1204	Health Care Staff Procedures
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1209	Transfer to Treatment Facility
			1230	Food Handlers
			1240	Frequency of Serving

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1242	Menus
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1260	Standard Institutional Clothing
			1270	Standard Bedding & Linen Issue
			1272	Mattresses
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1062	Visiting
			1063	Correspondence
			1070	Individual-Family Services
			1073	Grievance Procedures
			1080	Rules & Disciplinary Penalties
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			1082	Forms of Discipline
			1083	Limitations on Disciplinary Actions
	Pleasanton Police Department	THJ	1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	San Leandro City Jail	IJ	1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
Amador	Amador County Jail	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
Butte	Butte County Jail	II	1214	Informed Consent
	Paradise Police Department	THJ	1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1051	Communicable Diseases
			1052	Mentally Disordered Inmates
Calaveras	Calaveras County Jail	II	1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			2.9	Dayrooms
			8229	Multiple Rooms
Colusa	Colusa County Jail	II	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
Contra Costa	Martinez Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.21	Storage Rooms
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.4	Showers
	Marsh Creek Detention Facility	III	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	West County Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	Richmond Police Department	THJ	1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
	Pittsburg Superior court	CH	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	A. F. Bray Superior Court	CH	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	Richmond Superior Court	CHJ	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
	Walnut Creek Superior Court	CH	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	Pittsburg Police Facility	THJ	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
Del Norte	Del Norte County Jail	II	1241	Minimum Diet
			1242	Menus
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1527	Disciplinary Procedures
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1407	Confidentiality
			1416	Reproductive Services
			1436	Prostheses and Orthopedic Devices
			1439	Psychotropic Medications
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.4	Sobering Cell
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Del Norte County Courthouse	CH	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			3.12	Weapons Locker
Fresno	Fresno South Annex Jail	II	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1063	Correspondence
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Fresno North Annex Jail	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1063	Correspondence
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.4	Showers
	Fresno County Main Jail	II	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1063	Correspondence
	Fresno Co Satellite Jail	III	1027	Number of Personnel
			1063	Correspondence
			2.11	Program-Multipurpose Space
			2.12	Medical Examination Room
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
	Coalinga Police Dept	TH	1020	Corrections Officer Core Course
			1021	Jail Supervisory Training
			1023	Management Supplemental Training
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
	Firebaugh Police Dept.	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Parlier Police Department	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1050	Classification Plan
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1067	Access to Telephone
			1068	Access to Courts & Counsel
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Huron Police Holding Facility	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Sanger City Jail	IJ	1270	Standard Bedding & Linen Issue
			1020	Corrections Officer Core Course
			1021	Jail Supervisory Training
			1023	Management Supplemental Training
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			2.4	Sobering Cell
	Fresno Superior Court Holding	CH	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	North Annex Court Holding	CH	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Fresno Family Court Holding	CHJ	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Juvenile Dependency Cts	CHJ	1563	Supervision of Minors
			1564	Classification
			1567	Suicide Prevention Program
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1377	Access to Legal Services
	Firebaugh Justice Court	CH	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Coalinga Justice Court	CH	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1053	Administrative Segregation

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1067	Access to Telephone
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
Humboldt	Humboldt Co. Corr. Facility	II	1241	Minimum Diet
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Humboldt County Court Facility	CH	2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Eureka Police Dpartment	THJ	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
Imperial	Imperial County Detention Facility	II	1241	Minimum Diet
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.6	Lighting
	Herbert Hughes Corr. Center	II	1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			3.1	Seating
			3.4	Showers
Inyo	Inyo County Jail	II	1027	Number of Personnel
	Bishop Police Department	THJ	1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1212	Vermin Control
Kern	Lerdo Maximum	II	1065	Exercise & Recreation
	Lerdo Minimum Facility	III	2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Arvin City Jail	IJ	207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1021	Jail Supervisory Training
			1023	Management Supplemental Training
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
	California City Police Dept.	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Shafter Police Department	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Lamont Substation Court Holding	CH	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Lamont Substation Holding Facility	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Delano Court Holding	CH	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1050	Classification Plan
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Kern River Valley Substation	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Taft Court Holding	CH	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1050	Classification Plan
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Shafter Court Holding	CH	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Taft Police Department	IJ	1020	Corrections Officer Core Course

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1023	Management Supplemental Training
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
Kings	Kings County Branch Jail	II	2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Corcoran Superior Court Holding	CH	102(c)6	Design Requirements
Lake	Lake County Jail- Hill Road Facility	II	1522	Classification
			1523	Release Procedures
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Clearlake Police Department	THJ	1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
Lassen	Adult Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			2.5	Safety Cell
Los Angeles	LA Central Jail	IIJ	1200	Responsibility for Health Care Services
			1202	Health Service Audits
			1204	Health Care Staff Procedures
			1205	MMH Records
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1211	Sick Call
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1217	Psychotropic Medications
			1230	Food Handlers
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1246	Food Serving
			1247	Disciplinary Isolation Diet
			1267	Hair Care Services
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1432	Health Appraisal-Medical Exam
			2.8	Dormitories
			8227	Multiple Cells
	LA Twin Towers Corr. Facility	IIJ	1202	Health Service Audits
			1205	MMH Records
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1217	Psychotropic Medications
			1219	Suicide Prevention Program
			1230	Food Handlers
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1246	Food Serving
			1247	Disciplinary Isolation Diet
			1432	Health Appraisal-Medical Exam
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.4	Showers
	L A Inmate Reception Center	THJ	1202	Health Service Audits
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1208	Access to Treatment
			1212	Vermin Control
			1213	Detoxification Treatment
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1243	Food Manager

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1432	Health Appraisal-Medical Exam
	LA North County Corr. Facility	II	1202	Health Service Audits
			1204	Health Care Staff Procedures
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1208	Access to Treatment
			1212	Vermin Control
			1213	Detoxification Treatment
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1230	Food Handlers
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1246	Food Serving
			1267	Hair Care Services
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.4	Showers
	LA Pitchess East Facility	II	1204	Health Care Staff Procedures
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1230	Food Handlers
			1242	Menus
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1247	Disciplinary Isolation Diet
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			2.8	Dormitories
			3.4	Showers
	LA Pitchess South Facility	II	1204	Health Care Staff Procedures
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1230	Food Handlers
			1242	Menus
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1247	Disciplinary Isolation Diet
			1267	Hair Care Services
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	LA Pitchess North Facility	II	1204	Health Care Staff Procedures
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1230	Food Handlers
			1242	Menus
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1247	Disciplinary Isolation Diet
			1267	Hair Care Services
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.4	Showers
	LA Century Reg. Det. Facility	II	1204	Health Care Staff Procedures
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1230	Food Handlers
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1246	Food Serving
			1247	Disciplinary Isolation Diet
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	LASD Altadena Station	I	2.8	Dormitories
	LASD Avalon Station	IJ	3.3	Drinking Fountains
	LA Century Type I Booking Ctr.	IJ	1212	Vermin Control
	LASD Industry Station	IJ	2.4	Sobering Cell
	LASD East LA Station	IJ	2.4	Sobering Cell
	LASD Temple City Station	IJ	1267	Hair Care Services
			2.4	Sobering Cell
	LASD Walnut Station	IJ	2.4	Sobering Cell
	Baldwin Park City Jail	IJ	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1045	Public Information Plan
			1052	Mentally Disordered Inmates
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Bell Gardens Police Department	THJ	1542	Written Policies & Procedures
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	LASD Cerritos Station	IJ	3.3	Drinking Fountains
	Claremont City Jail	IJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Covina City Jail	IJ	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1045	Public Information Plan
			1050	Classification Plan
			1073	Grievance Procedures
	Culver City Jail	IJ	1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1044	Incident Reports
			1045	Public Information Plan
	El Monte City Jail	IJ	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1050	Classification Plan
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	Hawthorne City Jail	IJ	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Huntington Park City Jail	IJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1063	Correspondence
	La Verne City Jail	IJ	1542	Written Policies & Procedures
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1045	Public Information Plan
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	Long Beach West PD Station	TH	1027	Number of Personnel
	L.A. Airport police	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			102(c)6	Design Requirements
	L.A. City-Parker Center	I	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	L.A. City-Harbor Division	I	1027	Number of Personnel

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	L.A. City-Valley Jail Section	I	1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	L.A. City-Devonshire Division	IJ	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1044	Incident Reports
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	L.A. City-Foothill Division	I	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	L.A. City-Hollywood Division	I	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	L.A.City-77th Street Div.	I	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	L.A. City-Southeast Division	I	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	L.A. Southwest Division	I	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	L.A. City-Pacific Division	IJ	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1069	Inmate Orientation
	L.A. City-West Valley Division	I	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
	L.A. City-Wilshire Division	IJ	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1045	Public Information Plan
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Maywood City Jail	IJ	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Monrovia City Jail	IJ	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1050	Classification Plan
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Monterey Park City Jail	IJ	1542	Written Policies & Procedures
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1062	Visiting
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	Palos Verdes Estates City Jail	IJ	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Pasadena City Jail	IJ	1542	Written Policies & Procedures
	Pomona City Jail	IJ	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1045	Public Information Plan
			1050	Classification Plan
			1051	Communicable Diseases
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	South Pasadena City Jail	TH	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	Torrance City Jail	IJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	West Covina City Jail	IJ	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1050	Classification Plan
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
Madera	Madera Adult Correctional Fac	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Madera County Courthouse	CHJ	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1561	Conditions of Detention
			1562	Training
			1564	Classification
			1565	Incident Reports
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1050	Classification Plan
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.21	Storage Rooms
			3.1	Seating
	Chowchilla Police Department	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
			3.12	Weapons Locker
Marin	Marin County Court Holding	CHJ	9999	No Fire Clearance
			1027	Number of Personnel
Mariposa	Mariposa Co. Adult Det. Fac.	II	1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1217	Psychotropic Medications
Mendocino	Mendocino Adult Det. Facility	II	8227	Multiple Cells
	Fort Bragg Justice Center	THJ	1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(b)	WIC-707.1 Housing Eligibility

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Fort Bragg Police Department	THJ	1272	Mattresses
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Willits Justice Center	THJ	1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
Merced	Merced County Jail	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Merced Correctional Facility	II	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
Modoc	Modoc County Jail	II	1202	Health Service Audits
			1203	Health Care Staff Qualifications
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1209	Transfer to Treatment Facility
			1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1217	Psychotropic Medications
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1242	Menus
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
Monterey	Monterey County Jail	II	1214	Informed Consent
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Monterey County Rehabilitation	II	1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1044	Incident Reports
			1050	Classification Plan
	Monterey City Jail	IJ	1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1045	Public Information Plan
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1052	Mentally Disordered Inmates
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1063	Correspondence
			1068	Access to Courts & Counsel
			1069	Inmate Orientation
			1073	Grievance Procedures
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Soledad Police Department	THJ	1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	King City Holding Facility	CH	2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	King City Jail	THJ	1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
Napa	Napa County Jail	IJJ	1248	Therapeutic Diets
			2.5	Safety Cell
Nevada	Wayne Brown Detention Center	II	1027	Number of Personnel
Orange	Orange County Mens Jail	IJJ	1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1068	Access to Courts & Counsel
			2.8	Dormitories
	Intake Release Center	II	1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1263	Clothing Supply
			1272	Mattresses
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	Orange County Women's Jail	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1045	Public Information Plan
			2.8	Dormitories
	James A Musick Facilities	II	1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1243	Food Manager
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			2.9	Dayrooms
			8229	Multiple Rooms
	Lamoreaux Juvenile Justice Ctr	CH	1561	Conditions of Detention
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Theo Lacy	II	1241	Minimum Diet
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1073	Grievance Procedures
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Anaheim City Jail	IJ	1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1263	Clothing Supply
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.5	Safety Cell
	Brea City Jail	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1050	Classification Plan
	Buena Park Police Department	IJ	1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1211	Sick Call

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1263	Clothing Supply
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Costa Mesa City Jail	IJ	1241	Minimum Diet
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	Fountain Valley Police Dept	THJ	1542	Written Policies & Procedures
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	Fullerton CityJail	IJ	1241	Minimum Diet
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1542	Written Policies & Procedures
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	Huntington Beach CityJail	IJ	1230	Food Handlers
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1263	Clothing Supply
			1542	Written Policies & Procedures
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Irvine City Jail	THJ	1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	Irvine Police-Spectrum Facility	THJ	1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	Laguna Beach City Hall	THJ	1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1050	Classification Plan
			1052	Mentally Disordered Inmates
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	La Habra City Jail	IJ	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	Newport Beach City Jail	IJ	1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1209	Transfer to Treatment Facility

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1263	Clothing Supply
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1073	Grievance Procedures
	Tustin police department	THJ	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	Harbor Justice Center	CHJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1051	Communicable Diseases
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			2.5	Safety Cell
	South Justice Center	CHJ	1561	Conditions of Detention
			1564	Classification
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Santa Ana Police Facility	IJJ	1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1230	Food Handlers
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1522	Classification
			1527	Disciplinary Procedures
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1068	Access to Courts & Counsel
			1407	Confidentiality
			1415	Health Education
			1416	Reproductive Services
			1439	Psychotropic Medications
	North Justice Center	CHJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1051	Communicable Diseases
	Seal Beach City Jail	II	1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1063	Correspondence
			1083	Limitations on Disciplinary Actions
			2.11	Program-Multipurpose Space
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
Placer	Roseville Police Department	IJ	1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Rocklin Police Department	THJ	1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
Plumas	Plumas Count Jail	II	1202	Health Service Audits
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1240	Frequency of Serving
			1241	Minimum Diet
			1242	Menus
			1243	Food Manager
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			102(c)6	Design Requirements
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			2.24	Emergency Power
			2.4	Sobering Cell
Riverside	Robert Presley Detention Ctr.	II	1241	Minimum Diet
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1267	Hair Care Services
			1561	Conditions of Detention
			1562	Training
			1564	Classification
			1565	Incident Reports
			1567	Suicide Prevention Program
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1063	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services
	Banning Correctional Facility	II	1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1270	Standard Bedding & Linen Issue
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1065	Exercise & Recreation
	Southwest Detention Center	II	1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1272	Mattresses
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Blythe Jail	II	1215	Dental Care
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1217	Psychotropic Medications
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Family Law Courts	CH	1219	Suicide Prevention Program
	Indio Jail	II	1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Blythe Court	CH	1027	Number of Personnel
	Cathedral City Police Dept.	THJ	1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Corona City Jail	THJ	1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Palm Springs City Jail	IJ	1241	Minimum Diet
			1020	Corrections Officer Core Course
			1021	Jail Supervisory Training
			1025	Continuing Professional Training
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Desert Hot Springs Police Dept	THJ	1027	Number of Personnel
Sacramento	Sacramento County Main Jail	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Ctr.	II	1027	Number of Personnel
	Galt Police Department	THJ	207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1050	Classification Plan
			1051	Communicable Diseases
			1052	Mentally Disordered Inmates
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
San Benito	San Benito Adult Detention	II	1241	Minimum Diet
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			2.8	Dormitories
San Bernardino	San bernardino Detention Cntr	II	1217	Psychotropic Medications
			102(c)6	Design Requirements
			2.25	Confidential Interview Rooms
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			8227	Multiple Cells
	San bernardino Co-Glen Helen	III	2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.4	Showers
	San Bernardino CO-Morongo Basin	IJ	1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	San Bernardino CO-Victor Valley	IJ	2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Fontana Police Department	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
San Diego	Central Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
	Hall of Justice	CHJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			3.12	Weapons Locker
	Las Colinas Womens Detention	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			102(c)6	Design Requirements
			2.21	Storage Rooms
			2.5	Safety Cell
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.3	Drinking Fountains
			3.4	Showers
			8227	Multiple Cells
	South Bay Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
	Chula Vista Court Holding	CHJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	George Bailey Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	East Mesa Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
	Vista Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
	Vista Court Holding	CHJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	El Cajon Court Holding	CHJ	1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	Fallbrook Sheriff's Substation	TH	1027	Number of Personnel
	Descanso Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
	San Diego County Work Furlough	IV	1020	Corrections Officer Core Course
			1021	Jail Supervisory Training
			1023	Management Supplemental Training
			1025	Continuing Professional Training

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
	San Diego Records/Class Center	TH	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1050	Classification Plan
	San Marcos Sheriff's Substation	TH	2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	National City Police Departmnt	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
	Oceanside police facility	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
San Francisco	San Francisco County Jail #1	II	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			2.5	Safety Cell
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
	San Francisco County Jail #8	II	1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			2.1	Exercise Area
			2.5	Safety Cell
			2.8	Dormitories
			3.4	Showers
	San Francisco Co Jail #9	II	9999	No Fire Clearance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			2.5	Safety Cell
	San Francisco County Jail #2	II	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
	S. F. Civic Center Courthouse	CH	1561	Conditions of Detention
			1562	Training
			1563	Supervision of Minors
			1564	Classification
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	San Francisco County Jail #3	II	1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			2.5	Safety Cell
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
	San Francisco County Jail #7	II	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	S.F. Northern Police Station	THJ	1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	S.F. Ingleside Police Station	THJ	1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	S.F. Richmond Police Station	THJ	1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1050	Classification Plan
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	S.F. Bayview Police Station	THJ	1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	S.F. Taraval Police Station	THJ	1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	S.F. Mission Police Station	THJ	1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	S.F. Park Police Station	THJ	1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
	S.F. Tenderloin Station	THJ	1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			102(c)6	Design Requirements
			2.1	Reception & Booking
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
	South Terminal-SF International Airport	THJ	1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1044	Incident Reports
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
San Joaquin	San Joaquin County Honor Farm	II	1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
	Lodi City Jail	IJ	1200	Responsibility for Health Care Services
			1241	Minimum Diet
	Manteca Unified Superior Ct.	CH	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
	Ripon Police Department	THJ	1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo County Jail	IIJ	2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Grover Beach Jail	THJ	1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
	San Luis Obispo County Court	CHJ	2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
San Mateo	San Mateo Men's Weekend Facility	III	1027	Number of Personnel
	Womens Honor Camp	III	1240	Frequency of Serving
			1243	Food Manager
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Womens Correctional Center	II	1240	Frequency of Serving
			1243	Food Manager
			1027	Number of Personnel
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.4	Showers
	Mens Correctional Center	III	1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1243	Food Manager
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Maguire Facility	II	1243	Food Manager
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			2.9	Dayrooms
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Burlingame Police Department	THJ	1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1212	Vermin Control
	Millbrae Police Department	THJ	9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
	Menlo park police department	TH	1051	Communicable Diseases
			1052	Mentally Disordered Inmates
Santa Barbara	Lompoc City Jail	IJ	1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
Santa Clara	Santa Clara County Main Jail	IIJ	1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			8227	Multiple Cells
	Elmwood Rehabilitation Center	II	1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1083	Limitations on Disciplinary Actions
	Women's Corr. Ctr. (Elmwood)	II	1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1083	Limitations on Disciplinary Actions
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.4	Showers
	Women's Residential Center	IV	1200	Responsibility for Health Care Services
			1027	Number of Personnel
	Criminal Courts Annex	CH	1218	Inmate Deaths
			1219	Suicide Prevention Program
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1068	Access to Courts & Counsel
			2.1	Reception & Booking
	Hall of Justice Courts	CHJ	1218	Inmate Deaths
			1219	Suicide Prevention Program
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1068	Access to Courts & Counsel
	Mt View Work Furlough Facility	IV	1027	Number of Personnel
	Los Altos Police Department	THJ	1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1051	Communicable Diseases
	Mountain View Police Dept	THJ	1212	Vermin Control
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1050	Classification Plan
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
	Morgan Hill Police Department	THJ	1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1044	Incident Reports
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	San Jose Police Department	TH	1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1050	Classification Plan
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1067	Access to Telephone
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.3	Drinking Fountains
			3.6	Lighting
	South County Justice Center	CHJ	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1068	Access to Courts & Counsel
			2.1	Reception & Booking
	Sunnyvale Dept Public Safety	THJ	1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1050	Classification Plan
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz County Jail	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Santa Cruz Rountree Lane Min	III	1027	Number of Personnel
			1050	Classification Plan
	Santa Cruz Medium Security	III	1027	Number of Personnel
			1050	Classification Plan
Shasta	Shasta County Courts	CHJ	1027	Number of Personnel
Sierra	Sierra County Jail	II	2.1	Exercise Area
Solano	Claybank Facility	II	1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1214	Informed Consent
			1215	Dental Care
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Solano County Justice Center	II	1200	Responsibility for Health Care Services
			1203	Health Care Staff Qualifications
			1206	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1206.5	Mgmt. Of Communicable Diseases
			1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1208	Access to Treatment
			1210	Individual Treatment Plans
			1214	Informed Consent
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1220	First Aid Kit(s)
			1242	Menus
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
	Solano Vallejo Justice Center	CH	9999	No Fire Clearance
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
	Solano Co. Justice Center Cts	CHJ	1567	Suicide Prevention Program
			9999	No Fire Clearance
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
	Suisun City Police Department	THJ	1280	Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1053	Administrative Segregation
	Vallejo Police Department	TH	1542	Written Policies & Procedures
			1543	Care of Minors in Temp. Custody
			1544	Contact Between Minors & Adults
			1545	Decision on Secure Detention
			1546	Conditions. of Secure & Non-Secure Detention
			1547	Sup. Of Minors in Locked Enclosure
			1548	Sup. Of Minors Outside Locked Enc.
			1550	Sup. in Non-Secure Custody
			207.1(d)	WIC-6 Hour Limit
			1024	CH & TH Facility Training
			1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1044	Incident Reports
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
			1050	Classification Plan
			1051	Communicable Diseases
			1052	Mentally Disordered Inmates
			1053	Administrative Segregation
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
			1058	Use of Restraint Devices
			1068	Access to Courts & Counsel
			1081	Plan for Inmate Discipline
			1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
			102(c)6	Design Requirements
			3.6	Lighting
Sonoma	Cloverdale Police Department	THJ	1027	Number of Personnel
	Sebastopol Public Safety Bldg	THJ	1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1341	Death and Serious Injury of Minor
Stanislaus	Stanislaus County Main Jail	II	2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
			2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
			3.1	Toilets-Urinals
			3.2	Washbasins
			3.3	Drinking Fountains
	Stanislaus County Honor Farm	II	2.8	Dormitories
			2.9	Dayrooms
	Turlock Police Services	THJ	2.2	Temporary Holding Cell or Room
Sutter	Yuba City Police Department	THJ	1431	Intoxicated & Substance Abusing Minors
Tehama	Tehama County Jail	II	1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	Corning Justice Court	CH	1050	Classification Plan
Trinity	Trinity Co. Detention Facility	II	1027	Number of Personnel
Tulare	Tulare County Jail	II	1056	Use of Sobering Cell
			2.17	Dining Facilities
	Men's Correctional Facility	II	3.5	Beds
	Porterville Substation	IJ	2.18	Visiting Space
			2.22	Audio Monitoring System
			2.26	Attorney Interview Space

ADULT NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	Dinuba Police Department	TH	1207	Medical Receiving Screening
			1057	Developmentally Disabled
	Porterville Police Department	THJ	1545	Decision on Secure Detention
	Visalia Court Holding	CHJ	2.26	Attorney Interview Space
Tuolumne	Tuolumne County Jail	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1032	Fire Suppression Preplanning
			1050	Classification Plan
			1055	Use of Safety Cell
Ventura	Ventura County Main Jail	II	2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
	Ventura Ojai Women's Facility	II	2.6	Single Occupancy Cells
Yolo	Monroe Detention Center	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
			1056	Use of Sobering Cell
	Leinberger Center	II	1027	Number of Personnel
			1029	Policy & Procedures Manual
	Davis Police Department	THJ	9997	Pre-Opening Physical Plant Inspection Only
Yuba	Yuba County Jail	II	1214	Informed Consent
			1216	Pharmaceutical Management
			1245	Kitchen, Sanitation & Food Storage
			1248	Therapeutic Diets
			2.14	Medical Care Housing
			2.7	Double Occupancy Cells
			3.11	Table-Seat
			3.5	Beds

Appendix G

Inspection Results: Local Juvenile Facilities

JUVENILE LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE

County	Facility Name	Type
Alameda	Alameda Camp Sweeney	Camp
	Alameda Sweeney Transition	Camp
Contra Costa	Contra Costa Juvenile Hall	JH
	Contra Costa Orin Allen Ranch	Camp
Humboldt	Humboldt County Juvenile Hall	JH
	Humboldt Regional Center	JH
Imperial	Imperial County Juvenile Hall	JH
Kings	Kings County Juv. Boot Camp	Camp
Lake	Lake County Juvenile Hall	JH
Lassen	Lassen County Juvenile Hall	JH
Madera	Juvenile Detention Center	JH
Mariposa	Mariposa Special Purpose JH	SPJH
Napa	Napa County Juvenile Hall	JH
Orange	Orange Co. Lacy Juvenile Annex	JH
Placer	Placer Juvenile Detention	JH
Plumas	Plumas County Juvenile Hall	SPJH
Riverside	Riverside Juvenile Hall	JH
	Southwest Juvenile Hall	JH
	Indio Juvenile Hall	JH
	Camp Twin Pines Ranch	Camp
Sacramento	Sacramento County Boys Ranch	Camp
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Juvenile Hall	JH
	Kuiper Youth Center	Camp
	Regional Youth Education Fac.	Camp
San Diego	Girls Rehabilitation Facility	Camp
San Joaquin	San Joaquin Probation Camp	Camp
San Mateo	San Mateo County Juvenile Hall	JH
	San Mateo Camp Glenwood	Camp
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall	JH
	Los Prieto Boys Camp	Camp
	Santa Maria Juvenile Hall	JH
	Tri-County Boot Camp	Camp
Santa Clara	Santa Clara Juvenile Hall	JH
	Harold Holden	Camp
	William James Boys Ranch	Camp
	Muriel Wright Center	Camp
Shasta	Shasta County Juvenile Hall	JH
	Regional Boys Camp	Camp
Stanislaus	Stanislaus County JH	JH
Trinity	Trinity Juvenile Detention	JH
Tulare	Tulare Co. Juv. Det. Facility	JH
	Altern. Youth Sentencing Fac.	Camp
Ventura	Clifton Tatum Center	JH
	Frank A. Colston Youth Center	Camp
	CTC Camp	Camp
	WERC Camp	Camp

Appendix H

Non-Compliance Report: Juvenile Detention Facilities

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
Alameda	Alameda County Juvenile Hall	JH	1370	Education Program
			4272	JH Space Requirements
Amador	Amador County SPJH	JH	4272	JH Space Requirements
Butte	Butte County Juvenile Hall	JH	1359	Safety Room Procedures
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1412	First Aid and Emergency Response
			1438	Pharmaceutical Management
Colusa	Colusa Fouts Springs Boys Ranc	Camp	1328	Room Checks
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
Del Norte	Del Norte Juvenile Hall	JH	1323	Fire and Life Safety
			1372	Religious Program
			1402	Scope of Health Care
			1403	Health Care Monitoring and Audits
			1406	Health Care Records
			1408	Transfer of Health Care Summary and Records
			1413	Individualized Treatment Plans
			1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1463	Menus
			1465	Food Handlers Education and Monitoring
	Del Norte Bar O Boys Ranch	Camp	1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1351	Release Procedures
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
El Dorado	El Dorado County Juvenile Hall	JH	1402	Scope of Health Care
			1433	Requests for Health Care Services
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			4272	JH Space Requirements
Fresno	Fresno County Juvenile Hall	JH	1510	"Facility Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance"
			1322	Child Supervision Staff Training
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1351	Release Procedures
			1353	Orientation
			1354	Segregation
			1356	Counseling and Casework Service
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1360	Searches
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1391	Discipline Process.
			1431	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
			1.24	Confidential Interview Room
			1.9	Dormitories
			2.5	Beds
	Elkhorn Camp	Camp	1328	Room Checks
			1352	Classification
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
Glenn	Jane Hahn Juvenile Hall	JH	4272	JH Space Requirements
Inyo	Inyo County Juvenile Hall	JH	1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1409	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1410	Management of Communicable Diseases
			1431	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
			1450	Suicide Prevention Program
			1453	Sexual Assaults
Kern	James G. Bowles Juvenile Hall	JH	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			4272	JH Space Requirements
	Camp Erwin Owen	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
	Kern Crossroads Facility	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
	Female Treatment Program	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			4323	Camp Space Requirements
Kings	Kings County Juvenile Center	JH	1.12	Academic Classrooms
Los Angeles	L. A. Central Juvenile Hall	JH	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1351	Release Procedures
			1356	Counseling and Casework Service
			1357	Use of Force
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1372	Religious Program
			1375	Correspondence
	Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall	JH	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1351	Release Procedures
			1356	Counseling and Casework Service
			1357	Use of Force
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1372	Religious Program
			1375	Correspondence
	Barry J. Nidorf Juvenile Hall	JH	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1351	Release Procedures
			1356	Counseling and Casework Service
			1357	Use of Force
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1372	Religious Program
			1375	Correspondence
	L. A. Afterbaugh	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	Challenger Memorial Youth Cen.	SPJH	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp David Gonzales	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Karl Holton	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Jarvis	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1357	Use of Force
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Kilpatrick	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Dorothy Kirby	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Louis Routh	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp McNair	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Mendenhall	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
	L. A. Camp Miller	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Munz	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Onizuka	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Paige	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Resnik	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Rockey	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
	L. A. Camp Scobee	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Joseph Scott	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Kenyon J. Scudder	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
	L. A. Camp Smith	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1321	Staffing
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
			1328	Room Checks
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1354	Segregation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1375	Correspondence
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1390	Discipline.
Madera	Juvenile Correctional Camp	Camp	1321	Staffing
			1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1438	Pharmaceutical Management
Marin	Marin County Juvenile Hall	JH	1461	Minimum Diet
			1463	Menus
			1464	Food Services Manager
Mendocino	Mendocino County Juvenile Hall	JH	1482	Clothing Exchange
			1510	"Facility Sanitation, Safety and Maintenance"
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1.11	Physical Activity and Recreation Areas
Merced	Merced Juvenile Hall	JH	9999	No Fire Clearance
			1321	Staffing
			1353	Orientation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1359	Safety Room Procedures
			1371	Recreation and Exercise
Mono	Mono County SPJH	SPJH	1322	Child Supervision Staff Training
Monterey	Wellington M Smith Jr. J.H.	JH	1488	Hair Care Services
			1321	Staffing
			1404	Health Care Staff Qualifications
			1406	Health Care Records
			1408	Transfer of Health Care Summary and Records
			1430	Intake Health Screening
			1431	Intoxicated and Substance Abusing Minors
			1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1437	Mental Health Services and Transfer to a Treatment Facility
			1438	Pharmaceutical Management
			1439	Psychotropic Medications
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1464	Food Services Manager
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
	Monterey County Youth Center	Camp	1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1434	Consent for Health Care
			1461	Minimum Diet
Nevada	Nevada County Juvenile Hall	JH	1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
Orange	Orange County Juvenile Hall	JH	1502	Mattresses
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1466	"Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage"
			4272	JH Space Requirements
	Orange Co. JH Santa Ana Annex	JH	1461	Minimum Diet
			1463	Menus
	Orange Co. Joplin Youth Center	Camp	1403	Health Care Monitoring and Audits
			1406	Health Care Records
			1415	Health Education
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1466	"Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage"

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
	Los Pinos Conservation Camp	Camp	1403	Health Care Monitoring and Audits
			1406	Health Care Records
			1415	Health Education
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1463	Menus
			1466	"Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage"
	Orange Co. Youth Guidance Ctr.	Camp	1461	Minimum Diet
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1466	"Kitchen Facilities, Sanitation, and Food Storage"
Riverside	Riverside Van Horn Yth. Center	Camp	1321	Staffing
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
Sacramento	B.T. Collins Juvenile Center	JH	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1323	Fire and Life Safety
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1351	Release Procedures
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1359	Safety Room Procedures
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1370	Education Program
	Sandra Larson Juvenile Facility	Camp	1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1328	Room Checks
			1340	Reporting of Legal Actions
			1342	Population Accounting
			1343	Juvenile Facility Capacity
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
	Warren E. Thornton Yth. Center	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1323	Fire and Life Safety
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1360	Searches
San Benito	San Benito County Juv. Hall	JH	1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
			1.19	Personal Storage
San Bernardino	Camp Heart Bar	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1.11	Physical Activity and Recreation Areas
	West Valley Juvenile Hall	JH	4272	JH Space Requirements
San Diego	San Diego Juvenile Hall	JH	1.1	Dayrooms
			1.5	Living Unit
			1.7	Single Occupancy Sleeping Rooms
			1.8	Double Occupancy Sleeping Rooms
			2.1	Toilet/Urinals
			2.2	Washbasins
			2.4	Showers
			4272	JH Space Requirements
	Camp Barrett Y.C.C.	Camp	1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
	Campo Juvenile Ranch Facility	Camp	1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
San Francisco	San Francisco Juvenile Hall	JH	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1340	Reporting of Legal Actions
			1353	Orientation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
	Log Cabin Ranch	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1328	Room Checks
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
San Joaquin	San Joaquin Juvenile Hall	JH	1.1	Dayrooms
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
			4272	JH Space Requirements
San Luis Obispo	SLO County Juvenile Hall	JH	1324	Policy and Procedures Manual
			1.13	Safety Room
	Turning Point Academy	Camp	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1351	Release Procedures
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall	JH	1403	Health Care Monitoring and Audits
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1464	Food Services Manager
			4272	JH Space Requirements
Siskiyou	Siskiyou County Juvenile Hall	JH	1.14	Medical Examination Room
Solano	Solano County Juvenile Hall	JH	1500	Standard Bedding and Linen Issue
			1353	Orientation
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
			1402	Scope of Health Care
			1403	Health Care Monitoring and Audits
			1404	Health Care Staff Qualifications
			1408	Transfer of Health Care Summary and Records
			1409	Health Care Procedures Manual
			1412	First Aid and Emergency Response
			1413	Individualized Treatment Plans
			1415	Health Education
			1430	Intake Health Screening
			1432	Health Appraisals/Medical Examinations
			1433	Requests for Health Care Services
			1435	Dental Care
			1437	Mental Health Services and Transfer to a Treatment Facility
			1438	Pharmaceutical Management
			1439	Psychotropic Medications
			1453	Sexual Assaults
			1454	Participation in Research
			1461	Minimum Diet
			1462	Therapeutic Diets
			1463	Menus
	Solano New Foundations	Camp	1353	Orientation
			1377	Access to Legal Services.
Sonoma	Sonoma County Juvenile Hall	JH	1355	Assessment and Plan
	Sonoma County Probation Camp	Camp	1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
	Sonoma Co. Sierra Youth Cntr.	Camp	1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1326	Security Review
Tehama	Tehama County Wetter JH	JH	4272	JH Space Requirements
Yolo	Yolo County Juvenile Hall	JH	1313	County Inspection and Evaluation of Building and Grounds
			1325	Fire Safety Plan
			1328	Room Checks
			1340	Reporting of Legal Actions
			1341	Death and Serious Illness or Injury of a Minor While Detained
			1342	Population Accounting
			1343	Juvenile Facility Capacity
			1351	Release Procedures
			1353	Orientation
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
Yuba	Yuba/Sutter Juvenile Hall	JH	1342	Population Accounting

JUVENILE NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT

COUNTY	FACILITY NAME	TYPE	STANDARD SECTION #	DESCRIPTION
			1357	Use of Force
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1370	Education Program
			1373	Work Program
			1375	Correspondence
			1390	Discipline.
			1.12	Academic Classrooms
	Maxine Singer Center Camp	Camp	1342	Population Accounting
			1357	Use of Force
			1358	Use of Physical Restraints
			1361	Grievance Procedure
			1370	Education Program
			1373	Work Program
			1375	Correspondence
			1390	Discipline.

Appendix I

Adult Facility Construction Grant Allocations

**Adult Facility Construction Grant Allocations
Federal Funds
As of September 30, 2002¹**

<u>County Name</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Grant Award Amount</u>	<u>Add Beds=AB Renovation=R</u>
Calaveras	078-97	\$325,000.00	AB
Colusa	079-97	\$102,350.00	R
Fresno	080-97	\$1,000,000.00	AB
Fresno	096-98	\$5,000,000.00	AB
Kings	081-97	\$847,575.00	AB
Lake	035-01	\$809,200.00	AB
Mendocino	033-01	\$1,559,898.00	AB
Merced	084-97	\$304,327.75	AB, R
Merced	099-97	\$613,886.00	AB
Orange	048-97	\$1,000,000.00	AB
Placer	085-97	\$915,848.00	AB, R
Placer	098-98	\$2,747,249.00	AB
Riverside	032-01	\$991,421.00	AB
Riverside	049-97	\$1,279,500.00	AB
Riverside	086-97	\$1,000,000.00	AB
Riverside	098-97	\$512,349.00	R
Sacramento	050-97	\$270,000.00	R
Sacramento	082-97	\$127,949.00	AB
Sacramento	087-97	\$1,000,000.00	R
San Bernardino	099-98	\$1,879,999.99	AB
San Joaquin	031-01	\$8,012,581.00	AB
San Joaquin	052-97	\$98,812.00	R
San Mateo	088-97	\$1,000,000.00	AB
Santa Barbara	053-97	\$184,678.00	R
Santa Barbara	089-97	\$872,036.00	AB
Santa Cruz	054-97	\$596,200.00	R
Santa Cruz	100-98	\$572,906.00	AB
Solano	090-97	\$1,000,000.00	AB
Stanislaus	091-97	\$485,712.26	AB, R
Sutter	051-97	\$776,148.00	AB
Sutter	051-97	\$1,000,000.00	AB
Tehama	034-01	\$268,816.00	AB
Tulare	094-97	\$740,029.00	AB, R
Tuolumne	093-97	\$66,667.00	R
TOTAL		\$37,961,138.00	

¹ More detailed project information is available on the Board of Corrections' website: <http://www.bdcrr.ca.gov>

Appendix J

Juvenile Facility
Construction Grant Allocations

Juvenile Facility Construction Grant Allocations
Federal and State Funds
As of September 30, 2002¹

<u>County Name</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Grant Award Amount</u>	<u>Federal (F) or State (S) Funds</u>	<u>New Facility=NF Add Beds=AB Renovation=R</u>
Alameda	047-00	\$33,123,454.00	F	NF, AB
Butte	012-99	\$8,040,000.00	F	NF, AB
Contra Costa	055-97	\$1,000,000.00	F	AB
Contra Costa	101-98	\$22,239,425.00	F	AB
Del Norte	056-97	\$4,747,623.00	F	NF, AB
Del Norte	111-98	\$999,852.00	S	R
El Dorado	048-00	\$4,020,000.00	F	NF, AB
Fresno	028-01	\$24,120,000.00	F	NF, AB
Glenn	103-98	\$686,500.00	F	AB
Humboldt	112-98	\$897,438.00	S	R
Imperial	058-97	\$2,600,086.00	F	AB
Kern	011-99	\$12,060,000.00	F	NF, AB
Kings	113-98	\$669,897.73.00	S	AB, R
Lake	059-97	\$478,396.00	F	AB
Lake	114-98	\$74,500.00	S	R
Lassen	060-97	\$2,000,000.00	F	AB
Los Angeles	049-00	\$24,120,000.00	S	AB
Los Angeles	061-97	\$1,920,230.00	F	AB
Los Angeles	115-98	\$25,345,625.00	S	AB
Madera	104-98	\$7,871,152.00	F	NF, AB
Marin	105-98	\$305,343.00	F	AB
Marin	105-98	\$87,461.00	S	R
Mendocino	062-97	\$1,572,345.00	F	AB
Mendocino	116-98	\$118,505.00	S	R
Merced	026-99	\$1,000.00	F	NF, AB
Merced	050-00	\$6,030,000.00	S	AB
Monterey	117-98	\$664,102.00	S	AB, R
Monterey	118-98	\$279,518.00	S	AB, R
Napa	051-00	\$5,378,888.00	F/S	NF, AB
Nevada	106-98	\$5,394,854.00	F	NF, AB
Orange	119-98	\$8,444,770.00	S	NF, AB
Orange	153-98	\$4,872,000.00	F	AB
Placer	063-97	\$963,511.00	F	AB
Riverside	064-97	\$1,000,000.00	F	AB
Riverside	120-98	\$4,956,527.00	S	NF, AB
Sacramento	035-99	\$5,025,010.27	F/S	AB
Sacramento	057-00	\$3,345,954.00	S	AB

¹ More detailed project information is available on the Board of Corrections' website: <http://www.bdcrr.ca.gov>

<u>County Name</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Grant Award Amount</u>	<u>Federal (F) or State (S) Funds</u>	<u>New Facility=NF Add Beds=AB Renovation=R</u>
Sacramento	065-97	\$371,466.00	F	AB
San Bernardino	016-99	\$7,041,660.00	F	AB
San Bernardino	052-00	\$19,329,640.00	S	NF, AB
San Bernardino	071-97	\$999,940.00	F	AB
San Diego	053-00	\$800,000.00	S	AB
San Diego	072-97	\$1,000,000.00	F	AB
San Diego	121-98	\$36,500,000.00	S	NF, AB
San Diego	122-98	\$898,000.00	S	R
San Diego	123-98	\$999,999.00	S	R
San Francisco	015-99	\$15,075,000.00	F	NF, AB
San Joaquin	014-99	\$3,015,000.00	F	AB
San Joaquin	073-97	\$2,000,000.00	F	AB
San Mateo	029-01	\$21,105,000.00	F	NF, AB
Santa Barbara	013-99	\$8,040,000.00	F	AB
Santa Barbara	074-97	\$1,000,000.00	F	AB
Santa Clara	054-00	\$20,071,384.00	S	AB
Santa Clara	075-97	\$1,000,000.00	F	AB
Shasta	124-98	\$163,182.33	S	R
Siskiyou	030-01	\$3,961,087.00	F	NF, AB
Siskiyou	067-97	\$185,809.00	F	AB
Siskiyou	125-98	\$32,212.00	S	R
Solano	034-99	\$9,045,000.00	F/S	NF, AB
Solano	068-97	\$2,000,000.00	F	AB
Solano	097-97	\$898,000.00	F	AB
Solano	126-98	\$1,000,000.00	S	R
Sonoma	055-00	\$8,000,000.00	F	NF, AB
Sonoma	069-97	\$88,947.00	F	AB
Stanislaus	007-99	\$2,643,740.00	F	AB
Stanislaus	070-97	\$2,000,000.00	F	AB
Stanislaus	127-98	\$430,215.00	S	R
Tehama	107-98	\$4,000,000.00	F	NF, AB
Trinity	108-98	\$2,733,994.00	F	NF, AB
Ventura	109-98	\$40,500,000.00	F/S	NF, AB
Yolo	056-00	\$7,505,619.00	F	NF, AB
Yuba	110-98	\$603,000.00	F	AB
Yuba ²	077-97	\$2,698,098.00	F	NF, AB
TOTAL:		\$453,189,959.33		

² Yuba County juvenile facility is operated under a Joint Powers Agreement with Sutter County and serves both counties.

Appendix K

Challenge Grant I Project Descriptions

CHALLENGE GRANT I PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Alameda County: The "Reaffirming Young Sisters Excellence" (RYSE) program has two primary objectives: 1) preventing girls whose cases have been adjudicated in the Alameda County Juvenile Court from returning to the justice system; and 2) promoting the development of girls' social competencies so they can sustain crime-free and economically secure lifestyles. This non-residential 12-month program provides intensive supervision and comprehensive services for girls, including a 12-week life skills and learning component, pregnancy prevention and teen parenting classes, substance abuse counseling, anger management, family counseling, short-term crisis home placement and community activities and services. RYSE will serve 560 girls over the grant period. The "Community Probation" program is a collaborative effort among probation and police officers, youth service agencies, schools, recreation departments and community-based organizations to prevent delinquency among youth on probation in four areas: East Oakland, West Oakland, Ashland/Cherryland, and Fremont. This program will serve 400 minors.

Contra Costa County: The "School Challenge Teams" are collaborations between probation and police officers who target services to juvenile offenders and at-risk youth, based first on sanctions appropriate for public safety and second on individualized treatment needs. The probation team member serves as a case manager for all minors referred to the project, which develops and uses police diversion to respond to problems ranging from truancy to major criminal offenses. The program also involves strategies such as student courts and volunteer mediation to divert selected offenders from entering the formal juvenile justice system process. This project will serve a total of 400 youth at four schools in distinct areas of the county.

Humboldt County: The "Neighborhood Service Hub" program targets youth who meet, prior to wardship, the 8% profile (percent of juvenile probationers who commit at least half of all repeat offenses, according to an Orange County study). The hubs – located in McKinleyville, Eureka, Fortuna and Garberville – serve as a clearinghouse for juvenile offenders for day reporting, supervision, and coordination with community policing, schools and other resources. Each hub offers a continuum of services and sanctions that responds to offender needs, and provides high-intensity tracking for the 450 youth who will be served by the project.

Orange County: This project, which includes five separate programs, takes a comprehensive approach to providing probation services to juveniles and their families. The "Immediate Accountability" program emphasizes the use of probation volunteers and community-based organizations in serving 150 low to medium risk, non-violent youth. The "Intensive Intervention" program uses probation supervision and coordinated multi-agency intervention efforts to address the needs of 350 medium and high-risk juveniles. The "Repeat Offender Prevention" program targets services to 100 high-risk youth under 15 and a half years of age, while the "Challenge" program provides ongoing intensive probation and an array of intervention services to 80 older high-risk youth. The project will also incorporate a "Transitional Aftercare Services" program for 140 youth amenable to short-term intensive intervention.

Sacramento County: The "Probation Day Reporting Center" is a facility targeting other than first-time probation offenders with identified risk factors. Assignment is based on judicial findings. The project takes a multi-agency approach in providing a variety of services to minors and their families. Services include an on-site educational component that emphasizes computer and life skills training, as well as individual and family counseling. The project will serve approximately 900 youth over the three-year grant period.

San Bernardino County: The "Home Run" program identifies chronic repeat juvenile offenders early in their criminal careers and provides probation supervision, mental health, public health and social services to them and their families through five county-wide, multidisciplinary teams. The project also includes out-stationing probation officers at 9 school districts (about 30 elementary, middle, and high schools) to assist in identifying and referring at-risk minors to the teams. The project will serve up to 550 minors. In

addition, approximately 750-1000 other minors a month will receive less intensive probation services by the on-campus probation officers.

San Diego County: The "Breaking Cycles" project consists of two components: Community Assessment Centers (Mid-City and South Bay) and Graduated Sanctions. The first component, which focuses on prevention, pilots two community assessment centers linking at-risk youth and their families to neighborhood prevention resources provided by multi-agency, multidisciplinary teams. The graduated sanctions project targets youth ages 13 to 17 whom the court orders to participate in a multi-agency service system that includes prevention, intervention, supervision and incarceration elements. These two programs will provide treatment services to an estimated 4500 high-risk youth over the three-year grant period.

San Francisco County: This project is testing an early warning "Circle of Care" system comprised of six programs. The Community Assessment and Referral Center provides an alternative to juvenile hall for youth 11 to 17 years of age who were arrested in the City. The program, which connects youth to a case manager and mentor, includes crisis intervention, assessment, service integration, referral and monitoring. The Life Learning Academy is an extended-day charter school that provides rigorous, individually tailored academic, social and vocational instruction to at-risk youth. The Bayview-Hunter's Point Safe Haven is a structured after-school program for at-risk youth, who may come on a voluntary basis or as a condition of probation. The Mission District's Early Risk and Resiliency program works with schools, city agencies and community providers to identify and serve youth at risk of delinquent behavior. The Mission Safe Corridor aims to reduce juvenile crime in the Mission District through an increased presence of on-foot police officers, in-home monitoring of serious offenders, academic assistance, and recreation. The Life Learning Residential Treatment Center for Girls offers a highly structured placement for court-adjudicated girls, ages 14 to 18 years of age, who receive academic, vocational and interpersonal training. Together these programs will serve 730 minors.

San Joaquin County: The "Crossroads" project targets incorrigible, truant, and runaway minors (Section 601, Welfare and Institutions Code) prior to involvement in more serious offenses. The project involves an integrated care managed program that provides a myriad of public and private agency services to minors ages 12 to 18 throughout the county. The project intends to serve 3,000 youth and their families over the three-year grant period and to evaluate outcomes on approximately 10 percent of these clients.

Santa Barbara County: This multifaceted project targets at-risk youth in the Santa Maria area of the county and entails interventions addressing truancy, early intervention, family services and aftercare. Over the three-year grant period, it is estimated that 562 minors will receive truancy prevention services; 250 minors will be provided interagency early intervention; 50 youth and their families will participate in the Family-Based Supervision Program; and 208 minors leaving county institutions and other placements will receive aftercare services.

Santa Clara County: This project is testing a restorative justice model in three communities: Mayfair, Burbank, and Gilroy. The model, which implements an intervention strategy of mobilizing an entire community, involves the use of Neighborhood Accountability Boards, and features community protection, accountability, and competency development. The project will serve an estimated 1,200 to 6,900 youth.

Stanislaus County: The "Intensive Diversion/Early Action (IDEA) program targets first offenders from high risk communities for intensive early intervention services provided by multidisciplinary teams. Individual intervention plans are developed by neighborhood accountability boards, and include youth court, community service work, mentoring, counseling, victim reconciliation and restitution elements. The IDEA project will provide services to an estimated 400 youth.

Tehama County: This project entails a multi-agency intervention team led by a probation officer handling a caseload of 20 (vs. the normal 80). This effort, which focuses on a group of 120 high-risk offenders, includes an individualized contract designed and agreed upon by each probationer as well as a separate contract between the parents and the Probation Department. The project also features the issuance of Certificates of Completion, which can be "cashed in" for special reward, for various milestone accomplishments.

Ventura County: The "South Oxnard Challenge Project" extends the concept of community policing to the probation arena. Planned interventions targeting high-risk youth include a day reporting center, early intervention, after school programs, outreach to youth victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse, substance abuse counseling, expanded gang enforcement activities, and opportunities for community service. Ventura County's project will provide needed services to approximately 250 youth between 12 and 18 years of age over the three-year grant period.

Appendix L

Challenge Grant II Project Descriptions

CHALLENGE GRANT II PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Contra Costa County: This project involves Circle of Care Day Treatment Centers designed for high-risk girls on probation and/or those who are at risk of being placed outside of their family homes. The county established three distinct and localized centers in the east, central and west areas of the county. During the four-year grant period, the project will serve 305 girls in the treatment group and 305 girls in the comparison group.

El Dorado County: The project involves the establishment of a Transitional Treatment and Reporting Center in South Lake Tahoe to minimize the incidence and impact of juvenile crime in that community. The project is a community-based correctional program that provides education, counseling, and conflict resolution/anger management, detention alternatives, new sanctioning guidelines which emphasize community supervision, and supervision and treatment to high-risk offenders to decrease the use of long-term Juvenile Hall commitments. The project will serve 180 youthful offenders.

Fresno County: This project has set up early intervention services to at-risk juveniles and their families. The project targets fifth through eighth graders in urban, suburban, and rural settings at five school sites serving 260 children. Multidisciplinary teams consisting of probation, law-enforcement, social services, mental health, school counselors, and various community-based organizations will provide an array of services, including anger management; crisis intervention; family, individual, and parenting counseling; conflict resolution; gang intervention activities; mentoring; tutoring; recreational activities; alcohol and substance abuse education and counseling.

Humboldt County: The county has established the Northern California Regional Treatment Facility Program, which focuses on reducing re-offending and problematic behavior among juvenile court wards who have a major mental health diagnosis along with learning disabilities, substance abuse problems, and/or acting out behavior. The treatment phase of the project includes a combination of medication, intensive psychological testing and counseling, and skill development training focused on judgment, anger management, correction of thinking errors, asocial skills, and victim awareness. An aftercare phase is in a community setting. A treatment group of 78 youth is being matched to an historical comparison group of 75 youth.

Imperial County: The Truancy Abatement and Safe Schools (TASS) project is designed to reduce truancy and juvenile crime in the north county communities of Calipatria, Niland, and Westmorland through the implementation of school-site treatment teams consisting of probation, school, substance abuse, and mental health personnel. The project included a truancy court, support services, intensive supervision, graduated sanctions, and case management. It is estimated that 440 youth will receive services during the four-year grant period.

Los Angeles County: The Youth/Family Accountability Model (YFAM) project provides an array of integrated, multi-disciplinary services to youth and their families in targeted areas, including after-school tutorial/recreational activities, counseling, and alcohol/drug treatment. YFAM targets 1,350 Home on Probation youth, ages 17.5 and younger, who have at least one referral to probation and reside within one of the twelve locations targeted for implementation. An in-depth assessment instrument has been developed to assess risk, identify areas of need and direct the delivery of applicable treatment services to the youth and their families. Services are provided through community reporting centers to which the youth would report after-school daily to receive tutorial help and obtain specified services. The project provides education and service opportunities related to victim compensation and the satisfaction of conditions of probation.

Orange County: The county is implementing two programs. The first is an Independent Living Program For High Risk Youth known as FLY(Freedom Lies Within You) that is initiated from a custody setting and continues through a three phased six-month approach. Phase I is an assessment and skills training

component focused upon a values curriculum while the juvenile is in the Hall. Phase II introduces a weaning process accomplished by reducing the number of days each week that a youth attends programming at a Center outside the Hall. Phase III is designed to encourage a highly individualized program with staff supervision minimized to monitoring of each youth's field progress, working with mentors, and facilitating additional programming as necessary. It is anticipated that there will be 100 entrants into the program, with 45 completing the full program and the six-month follow-up, 35 not completing the follow-up, and 20 not completing the full program. The program youth will be compared to a matched set of 60 youth. The second program is the Co-ed Respite Care/Family Conflict Resolution Program, a six-bed group home for probationers embroiled in situations that require "cooling down" with family conflict situations. The time available for use of the facility is from a few days to 4-6 weeks, while appropriate family mediation and longer term conflict resolution efforts are undertaken. This project will serve 50 youth.

Sacramento County: The Integrated Model for Placement Case Management and Treatment (IMPACT) project targets adjudicated placement youth and conducts a comprehensive assessment on each participant. Youth reside at the Sacramento Assessment Center (30 to 90 days) while undergoing an assessment designed to identify treatment needs and services. The center is a 21-bed coed residential facility. A Multi-Disciplinary Assessment Team generates a substantial assessment report to assist in comprehensive case-planning and placement of youth in the most appropriate available setting. The project will serve 348 youth during the grant period.

San Bernardino County: The county's Placement Readiness Evaluation Program (PREP) targets difficult-to-place court wards in juvenile hall who are awaiting out-of-home placement. This 13-bed institutional program is designed to reduce placement failures, time in detention, and recidivism through multidisciplinary assessments, service coordination and treatment to families of minors in pre-placement, placement, and aftercare. It is expected that 306 minors will receive services during the grant period.

San Diego County: The Working to Insure and Nurturing Girls Success (WINGS) project is a county-wide program with a family-based home visiting platform for first or second-time juvenile female offenders referred to the probation department for diversion, informal or at-home formal supervision. Multi-disciplinary teams comprised of a team leader, home visitors, and specialists in sexual/physical abuse, substance abuse, parent education, family advocacy, and youth representatives will provide services to an estimated 1,400 girls over the four-year grant period.

San Francisco County: Project Impact addresses the needs of emotionally disturbed youth who form the core of the chronic recidivist population. This population is the intended target for a partnership between the Departments of Juvenile Probation, Children's Mental Health Services, Human Services, and community-based provider networks in each of the City's most impacted neighborhoods. Project Impact features early universal screening, comprehensive assessments, and a continuum of supervision and interventions designed to prevent new offenses and to strengthen family and community support systems. It is estimated that 755 minors will receive program services during the grant period.

Santa Barbara County: This project involves establishing a family-focused neighborhood-based service delivery of substance abuse treatment entitled New Vistas: Neighborhood Enrichment With Vision Involving Services, Treatment and Supervision. The program helps predominately criminally involved families with identified substance abuse problems who live in two inner City of Santa Barbara neighborhoods in which 73% of all juvenile arrests occur. A Neighborhood Supervision Team consisting of co-located Probation Officers, Public Health nurses, a Child Welfare Services worker, ADP treatment specialists, a District Attorney truancy social worker, a police officer, and community-based family coaches provide case planning, supervision, and brokering of gender specific services to the targeted families. It is estimated that 450 families will be served over the grant period.

Santa Clara County: This project involves the creation of two Alternative Placement Academies. One serves 9th and 10th graders and another serves 11th and 12th graders. Building on a restorative justice

theme, the co-educational academies provide 8 hours of school/vocational training, evening and weekend programming; intensive supervision, wrap-around services, drug testing, electronic monitoring, family strengthening, victim restitution, and accountability sanctions. This project will involve 180 treatment and 180 comparison youths.

Santa Cruz County: The project entails the establishment of two day treatment centers that serve at least 130 juvenile offenders. The centers implement the Placement Alternatives Resources for Kids (PARK) program, which addresses the county's human service goals, the punishment and sanctioning goals of the courts, as well as the needs of youth who are at-risk of placement. The PARK population consists of male and female court wards ages 14-17 with multiple referrals and at imminent risk of out-of-home placement.

Solano County: The county is implementing two projects. The first is a reporting center that offers a community-based intensive service program in lieu of detention for high-risk probation or general probation caseloads, and a "step down" program for youth exiting the hall to general probation caseloads. This program operates in a central facility between 12 noon and 8 p.m. and serves up to 25 youths who are picked up at home and transported to the center. A total of 209 youths will be served. The second program, Community Probation, offers an alternative to out-of-home placement in the community for youth who do not respond to the level of supervision offered on a general probation caseload. Two new probation officers work in Vallejo, each with a caseload of no more than 20 youths at a time. The officers function as case managers and coordinators of a multidisciplinary team that provides services for an estimated 84 youths and their families.

Stanislaus County: The Family Oriented Community Utilization System (FOCUS) program provides family-based supervision and support through multi-disciplinary teams that assess needs and provide services to at-risk children and their families. This county-wide program provides interventions including parenting skill development, respite care, anger management, health, mental health, substance abuse, job skills and readiness, after school recreation, and money management services to a minimum of 731 youth and their families for a nine month period.

Tehama County: The Restorative Justice Program focuses on youth too serious to be placed in a first-time offender program and who need a variety of intermediate sanction services. This program serves the needs of youth and their family primarily in the Corning area where there have been no services of this nature available to the population and juvenile arrests during a recent six-year period have increased 77%. The case management services are coordinated through the Tehama County Multi-disciplinary Treatment Team. This project will involve 260 treatment youth and 260 comparison youth.

Appendix M

ROPP I Project Descriptions

ROPP I Project Descriptions

Fresno County used a wrap-around service approach that emphasized family and community strengths. Each ward assigned to the treatment group received an assessment from a multidisciplinary team comprised of representatives from probation and school districts, as well as a mental health clinician, a case manager, the parent(s) and a family case advocate, if desired. The team developed an individualized service plan for each ward and periodically reviewed it to determine progress and/or the need for modification. The assigned probation officer had lead responsibility for implementing and coordinating the recommended services (i.e., ongoing case management) and for providing intensive supervision. The project contracted for psychological services and parenting education classes. To address the critical need for school-related information, Fresno County collaborated with school officials in developing a software program that allowed ROPP staff to directly access information, thus enabling them to react in a timely matter to school and attendance problems. Fresno County served 270 program participants in the rural communities of Clovis, Selma, Sanger and Reedley.

Humboldt County developed a multi-agency, multidisciplinary approach that included Neighborhood Service Hubs and wraparound services. The Hubs were strategically located in four regions of the county (Eureka, McKinleyville, Fortuna and Garberville) and were supported by probation officers, a mental health case manager and clinician, Child Welfare Services, police, Healthy Start, a school counselor, the Youth Services Bureau, health professionals and other private service providers. Wards residing on or near the Hoopa Valley Reservation also received services. Each of the two ROPP teams included a probation officer and a facilitator. Having a maximum caseload of 23 allowed the probation officer to focus on the court orders of probation while the facilitator focused on the family team, which developed a service plan to meet the family's needs based on its strengths and resources. The Hubs coordinated community resources and services identified in the service plan. This project served 145 first-time wards.

Los Angeles County used a multi-agency multi-disciplinary case planning conference (CPC) to assess each participant and develop an individualized strengths-based service plan. A County Department of Mental Health contract agency coordinated the efforts of the CPCs and reviewed cases every 75 days. Program participants and their families received services from 16 collaborative and linkage agencies. The County Office of Education provided basic educational services at a school that also served as the site for after school services and activities. Services included anger management; health education; outpatient mental health services; individual, family and substance abuse counseling; mentoring and tutoring; recreation and socialization activities; transportation; and vocational readiness training for care givers. The project also provided participants the opportunity to be exposed to a variety of alternative educational opportunities, including fine art classes on digital editing, animation and lighting techniques. Deputy Probation Officers provided case management services and intensive supervision to ensure that service plans were implemented and modified as necessary. Los Angeles County served 327 participants residing within 16 zip codes in South Central Los Angeles.

Orange County served first-time high-risk wards through a collaborative effort of the Probation Department, the County Departments of Education and Health Care (Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services) and other contracted agencies, including Community Services Programs and the American Academy of Pediatrics. The Youth and Family Resource Center (YFRC) was the primary source of services, bringing together the ward, the family and a broad range of service providers in one location. An individualized service plan was developed for each referral by the on-site assessment team comprised of a probation officer, teacher(s), mental health staff, a nurse practitioner, counselors responsible for afternoon recreation/community service/life skills programming, a substance abuse counselor, and intensive in-home family counselors. Social services agency representatives and/or a

community case advocate also participated in the development of the plan. The majority of services, including school, were offered at the YFRC, and linkages to other services were made as necessary. A transportation component was included in the program to ensure that families had access to needed services and that minors attended school daily. Volunteers provided extensive support to this project, which served 270 juveniles in the cities of Anaheim, Buena Park and Fullerton.

San Diego County used four multi-disciplinary, multi-agency teams that each worked with up to 20 families in developing and implementing a strengths-based service plan designed to empower program participants and their family members to effectively handle family, school and community issues, comply with court orders, and remain law-abiding. The teams were comprised of a Probation Officer, Protective Services Worker, Community Family Monitor, Alcohol and Drug Specialist, and Student Worker. A part-time Clinical Psychologist and Family Counselor assisted the teams with the families. The program was located in the Family And Community Team OutReach Center (FACTOR), which opened in March 1999 as a collaborative effort between the Probation Department, Health and Human Services Agency, County Office of Education and Union of Pan Asian Communities. The FACTOR Center offered a broad spectrum of on-site services, including a Summit School program with two classrooms, day drug treatment and family counseling. Families were also connected with programs and resources within the community infrastructure. The level and type of service were adjusted as the families became more capable of managing their own life domains. The project established a Boys and Girls Scout troop for participants, many of whom undertook community service projects for non-profit organizations. This project served 367 program participants residing in 16 zip codes of the county.

San Francisco designed and implemented an integrated Arts Education program for students in the sixth through ninth grades to enhance their thinking and analytical skills as well as creativity in individual expression. The program operated at the Paul Robeson and Diego Rivera Academy, which is located in the Bayview-Hunters Point District. Supporting this collaborative effort on site were the San Francisco Juvenile Probation Department, Children's Mental Health Services, the Department of Human Services, and the San Francisco Unified School District. Students received a comprehensive psycho-educational test and a multi-disciplinary team met with the participant and his/her family within 45 days of acceptance into the program. The Child Welfare Worker and family therapist visited the child and family in their home setting, and family therapy was conducted weekly on site or in the home. Clinical staff facilitated on-site individual and group therapy with the students on a weekly basis. In addition, the clinical staff and probation officer offered crisis intervention support to the teaching staff, and a substance abuse counselor offered drug assessment, counseling and group therapy. Bimonthly field trips were integrated into the schedule, enabling students to enjoy local musical and dramatic performances as well as cultural events. Transportation to and from school was offered to all interested families, and tutors were brought into the school to work with students who were struggling academically. The San Francisco program served 58 juveniles.

San Mateo provided intensive family-centered services designed to empower the young person and his/her family to create strong healthy bonds with each other and their community. Program eligibility was determined through an assessment in the Probation Department's Intake and Investigation unit. Four Deputy Probation officers, two Juvenile Group counselors, a Mental Health Therapist, and a Social Worker formed a multi-disciplinary team that completed a needs assessment and developed a preliminary case plan for each ward admitted to the program. Strategies for interventions and services were identified for the family in the areas of education, treatment, recreation and/or living arrangements. Probation officers provided ongoing supervision and service coordination. Program Development workshops were an ongoing component of the project. Through this process, and in collaboration with the Jefferson Union High School District and Daly City Youth Health Center, the program established the Accelerated Resource Center (ARC) in the target area of North San Mateo

County. The ARC houses a 20-student classroom and operated with expanded hours to provide additional family support as well as informational and recreational activities. San Mateo County served 195 program participants in the cities of Brisbane, Broadmoor, Colma, Daly City, Pacifica, and South San Francisco.

Solano County used a multidisciplinary team approach to assess cases and make service referrals. Program participants assigned to the treatment group received intensive supervision and services. Youth and Family Services, a community-based multi-service organization, was the main provider of services for the project. Each minor in the program was assigned a probation officer and Youth and Family Services case manager who shared a caseload of up to 20 juveniles and their family members and developed an individualized plan for each participating minor. At a minimum, minors were required to complete an individual and group-counseling program with their assigned case manager. Group counseling was a 24-week core program that covered substance abuse, anger management, conflict resolution, job search, gangs, self-esteem and gender issues. Minors in need of mentors, educational tutoring or other specialized programs were referred to appropriate community-based agencies if Youth and Family Services were unable to meet their needs. Solano County served 167 program participants in the cities of Benicia and Vallejo in the south, and the cities of Fairfield, Suisun, and Vacaville in the north.

Appendix N

ROPP II Project Descriptions

ROPP II Project Descriptions

Kern County created a multi-agency team of professionals that provided intensive services aimed at addressing truancy, delinquency, substance abuse, gang membership and family problems in the North Kern communities of Delano, McFarland, Shafter and Wasco. The North Kern team included three Probation Officers, one Sheriff's Department Crime Prevention Specialist, a Mental Health Case Manager, family advocates, and clerical support. In addition, public health nurses co-facilitated youth and parents' groups that focused on nutrition and issues surrounding drug usage. The team conducted assessments, developed intervention strategies, made home visits, and linked or referred participants and their families to appropriate services as needed. Kern County also expanded its ROPP I program in metropolitan Bakersfield, adding three full-time Probation Officers to decrease total caseloads and increase intensive services. The ROPP II project served 131 minors.

Kings County established a multi-agency team that provided wraparound services and intensive probation supervision to program participants. The team's probation officers served as primary case advocates, working to build trust and understanding with participants and to bridge the gap between the minor and his/her family. The probation officers had reduced caseloads (not to exceed 15 high-risk minors), which allowed them to work closely with program participants, service providers, school officials, and law enforcement to maximize the effectiveness of community supervision and delivery of services. Comprehensive individualized case plans were developed for each program participant and services provided according to identified needs. This project served 45 participants in the cities of Avenal, Corcoran, Lemoore and Hanford, as well as unincorporated areas of the county.

Monterey County developed a multi-disciplinary team to assess the needs of wards and their families, develop initial service plans, and hold regular case conferences to ensure a ward's movement through a supervision and treatment continuum that included elements of restorative justice and personal accountability and focused on cessation of destructive and illegal behavior patterns. In addition to initiating a community school, the project regularly provided substance abuse and anger management counseling sessions. The project also offered educational workshops, recreational activities, and culturally enriching field trips to minors and their families, all of whom had to complete the Strengthening Families Program. Monterey County enlisted the assistance of a wide variety of local merchants in providing gift certificates, food and presents as reinforcement for participating families. This countywide project served 28 youth.

San Bernardino County established multi-disciplinary teams that were located in three geographic areas. The teams used a collaborative approach in conducting assessments and designing service plans that focused on building on the strengths of families. A public health nurse assigned to each team conducted a comprehensive medical assessment on program participants and family members and coordinated resources to ensure health care issues were addressed. The program provided a continuum of services for youth and their families and included interventions that have proved to have the greatest potential for long-term success (e.g., behavior accountability/responsibility training, family communication skills, substance abuse treatment and relapse prevention, social and recreational skill building, and student tutoring and mentoring). San Bernardino County served 76 program participants in the East Valley, West Valley, and High Desert.

Santa Barbara County created a multi-disciplinary team that assessed eligible youths to determine their specific needs and developed a case plan combining intensive home supervision with family-focused wraparound services for the minors and their families. Services provided through this project included, at a minimum, substance abuse counseling and treatment, school assistance and tutoring, individual and family counseling, life skills classes, recreational activities, public health monitoring,

and aftercare service planning. Santa Barbara County was able to enhance services and reduce grant-related costs by tapping into other federal and state funding opportunities. This project served 64 program participants in the cities of Santa Barbara, Lompoc and Santa Maria.

Tehama County implemented the Restitution, Education, and Prevention (REAP) Project, which provided comprehensive, intensive multi-disciplinary services to eligible juveniles and their families. In conjunction with the juvenile and his/her family, a multi-agency team developed an Individual Treatment and Restorative Justice Plan that emphasized counseling and included three restorative justice components: 1) Community Security (intensive surveillance and supervision by probation officers); 2) Accountability (restitution, community services, and victim/offender mediation); and Competency Development (an array of services designed to help the juveniles and/or their families develop appropriate skills and abilities). This countywide project served 20 minors.

Ventura County implemented Project HOPE (Habitual Offender Prevention Endeavor), a collaborative effort between the Ventura County Probation Department and a wide range of other government agencies and non-profit service organizations that provided a continuum of programs, services, activities, and events specifically identified to meet the individualized needs of each program participant and his/her family. Following an initial assessment by the deputy probation officer and mental health worker, a multi-agency team worked with the minor and his/her family in developing a case plan. Culturally competent and linguistically appropriate services were provided as needed. The program included a strong emphasis on mental health services, parenting skills, and life skills as well as a victim impact group. All services were provided through a voucher system to ensure that limited resources were targeted to participants and their families in the most appropriate and effective manner. Ventura County served 118 participants in the cities of Ventura, Simi Valley, and Oxnard.

Yuba County established a risk-focused, assessment driven approach to case management, treatment planning, and the delivery of wraparound services. A multi-disciplinary team comprised of a clinician, probation officers, teacher and public health nurse conducted a comprehensive assessment of the minors accepted into the program, and worked closely with the youths' parents in developing treatment plans for the minor. Parents were supported through groups, individual or family therapy, and education as needed or requested. The project offered an intensive academic remediation program that focused on developing reading skills, as well as an array of individual and group counseling services designed to assist minors in developing positive values and social competencies. The counseling component included evening sessions and frequently involved victim advocates. This countywide project served 30 minors.

Appendix O

MIOCRG I Project Descriptions

MIOCRG I PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Humboldt County's More Intensive Options and Creative Responses (MIOCR) Program includes a multidisciplinary forensic team that provides coordinated wraparound services to severely mentally ill offenders – beginning in the Humboldt County Correctional Facility, then transitioning into the community. The program values incorporate a model that is strengths based, with a collaborative team approach, and is both consumer and needs driven in an individualized manner. The team is comprised of staff from the Sheriff's Department, Department of Mental Health/Alcohol and Other Drug Programs, and Probation Department.

There are two groups of individuals in this demonstration project, with random group assignment being made by outside evaluators. Those individuals assigned to the Standard Services Group have access to the existing mental health treatment services – both in jail and in the community. The Pilot Services Group receives much of the same treatment, but with more intensive service, and with a clear linkage in the transition to community treatment and living.

The pilot program involves four phases to be completed within a one-year period for each client. Phase I -- the Assessment Phase, begins in jail and includes a thorough assessment of the client's biopsychosocial needs. At completion of the assessments an individually tailored treatment plan is developed. The client then progresses through Phase II -- the Primary Treatment Phase, which includes individual and group counseling, substance abuse treatment, and education. Phase III, the Treatment/Transition Phase, continues with intensive treatment and education while incorporating the beginnings of transition to community based treatment and services. During either Phase II or III the client will be transitioned from custody to community living, including intensive case management services and probation supervision. Phase IV, the Maintenance and Community Transition Phase, continues the community treatment and monitoring, with transition to standard levels of community services and probation caseload. During this phase the client is expected to take responsibility for continuing treatment, while maintaining a drug/alcohol free and productive lifestyle.

Throughout the program each pilot participant is involved in frequent Status Review Hearings before the MIOCR Court. These hearings model a therapeutic court approach to offender/client accountability and support. Referrals to the program can be made by any person and at any point an individual is in custody. The screening of candidates for appropriateness to the program includes an assessment of their mental illness, alcohol and other drug use, public safety risk, probation status, custody status and criminal history.

Kern County's program, JAILink—Jail Alternatives, Information, and Linkage—is supervised by a multi-agency oversight committee. JAILink provides short-term (less than 6 months) intensive case management services to stabilize MIOs and prepare them to be served by existing mental health treatment teams. Typically, JAILink clients are first linked to Psychological Alternative Resources (PAR), where JAILink has two staff members. After approximately one year with PAR, JAILink clients are transferred to other outpatient treatment teams in the community. All JAILink clients have three-year probation orders to participate in treatment.

The initial short-term JAILink linkage program provides psychiatric services, medication, transportation, General Assistance food stamps and vouchers, and assistance in applying for all appropriate benefits. Case manager-probation officer teams serve 30 to 50 clients.

JAILink Sheriff's Department staff members provide transportation by van from the county jail to JAILink offices when clients are released. The JAILink van is also available to transport clients to mental health and doctor appointments.

The JAILink team screens potential clients using county mental health and criminal justice databases. Clients must meet Medi-Cal target eligibility criteria: Schizophrenia, Bipolar, Major Depressive Disorder, or other major mood or thought disorders. In addition, clients must have been incarcerated at least once to qualify for JAILink. The JAILink Program serves both misdemeanants and felons.

The JAILink team tracks clients over the entire length of the MIOCR grant period. Team members interact on a regular basis with staff members from the mental health outpatient teams receiving JAILink clients. Together they formulate treatment plans ensuring that clients receive services adequate to decrease their likelihood of reoffending.

Client referrals to JAILink come from the daily data base screenings, from the Kern County Jail Correctional Mental Health staff, from the Public Defender's Office, from the District Attorney's Office, from the Probation Department, from private attorneys, and from mental health outpatient treatment teams. JAILink works closely with these entities and with the county municipal and superior courts, the Sheriff's Office, and the Bakersfield Police Department on behalf of its clients.

Together with program evaluators, JAILink team members gather common data elements on all treatment group clients, and on comparison group clients when data are available. In addition, program evaluators conduct qualitative studies to describe program structure and processes and to document progress toward locally developed intermediate program goals.

Los Angeles County has established the Community Reintegration of Mentally Ill Offenders (CROMIO) Program, an intensive case management program that provides a continuum of services which begin while the client is in jail and continue upon the client's release into the community. Services include mental health and substance abuse treatment, housing, financial assistance, transportation, education and employment.

Program participants, who are referred to as Members, are assigned to one of two Service Coordination Teams (SCT) and to a Personal Services Coordinator (PSC).

The SCT is multi-disciplinary and includes social workers, a substance abuse counselor, a psychiatric technician, a rehabilitation counselor, a community worker, a probation officer, a deputy sheriff and a psychiatrist. Team members provide direct services and link program participants to services in the community.

During the Member's incarceration in jail, the PSC focuses on engaging the Member. The PSC assesses the needs of the Member by assessing the history and current status. The Member is then informed about the various services available through the program. Together the PSC and the Member formulate an individualized service plan to meet the Member's needs and goals.

The SCT involve the Member's support system, including the PSC and/or family members as appropriate, in transitioning the Member from jail to the community. Deputies transport Members from jail to their pre-arranged housing. In addition, transportation is provided to medical and dental appointments, vocational and education services, and recreational opportunities as needed. The program has established relationships with homeless shelters, board and care facilities, crisis stabilization facilities, residential substance abuse treatment programs and other programs which provide housing and care to Members. The PSC meets with the Member at least weekly to provide outreach and monitoring, one-on-one training in daily living skills, and assistance in obtaining and maintaining benefits and entitlements, housing, education and employment as well as mental health care and substance abuse treatment.

This project has been designated by the Legislature as a High Risk model serving dually diagnosed homeless offenders who are at high risk for being incarcerated in state prison.

Orange County's Immediate Mental Health Processing, Assessment, Coordination and Treatment (IMPACT) project involves specialized teams of deputy probation officers and behavioral mental health clinical staff who address the specific and unique needs of mentally ill offenders and take immediate steps when signs of psychiatric deterioration or non-compliance are evident. These teams are trained to assess the signs of mental illness and deterioration and are able to use specialized terms and conditions of probation to help offenders comply with treatment plans, counseling and other services. The teams are assigned caseloads small enough (25-30 clients) to provide intensive supervision, follow-up and other case management activities.

To accomplish the objectives of its project, the county is continuing to coordinate with local treatment centers and the Sheriff so that an offender's release occurs when services are open and available to the client. The county has also contracted with a local non-profit service organization to provide, immediately upon the client's release from jail, transportation to a treatment center for medication and other services; and with a community care provider to provide psychiatric and medical services, peer counseling services, transportation to court and other support services, and assistance in accessing entitlement benefits and improving daily living skills.

In addition to these intensive services, the project includes development of a multi-lingual educational video to provide information about community education and treatment programs to families of clients. This video will be played in the visiting facilities at the Orange County jail. The county has also developed a centralized voice mail system for clients, their families and providers to provide around-the-clock access to information necessary to keep clients on treatment schedules and remind them of meetings with probation officers, court-required appearances, and other case management requirements. This Centralized Information Center serves to coordinate emergency shelter bed availability in the county.

The evaluation will assess whether the project has reduced recidivism and hospitalization among mentally ill offenders by examining re-arrest rates (as well as types of crimes committed) and hospital admissions.

Placer County CCARES (Continuum of Care to Avoid Re-Arrest and Enter Society) is a demonstration project with four integrated components that provide a continuum of services for clients with serious mental health or dual diagnoses and with felony or misdemeanor convictions.

The first component provides pre-adjudication stabilization services. These services include a thorough bio-psychosocial assessment and additional crisis stabilization services for treatment group clients, both in and out of custody.

The second program component is a multi-disciplinary team that includes a jail services LCSW, PC CCARES, Probation, and Jail staff members. This team reviews all assessments, makes determinations regarding appropriateness for inclusion on the Mental Health Court calendar as well as treatment recommendations, and monitors treatment progress and compliance.

The third component is Cedar House, s residential treatment program for clients who need this level of treatment. A typical stay at Cedar House is 90 days or longer, but clients are continually assessed for their readiness for out-client services. Each client has a customized treatment plan that includes individual and group therapy, day—rehabilitation classes, socialization, medication management, employment readiness and recreational development.

The fourth component provides comprehensive out-client and aftercare treatment services:

1. Out-client individual and group therapy.
2. Employment services, including supportive employment follow-up.
3. Appropriate housing (as some clients will need to move into a supportive housing environment, while others will be ready for independent living.)

4. Aftercare that includes on-going intensive case management services, and community based and/or mental health programs, as clinically appropriate.

Riverside County's project involves three components that have been implemented simultaneously.

The first component of the project is the creation of a dedicated 80-bed housing unit at the Robert Presley Detention Center (via modifications to an existing housing unit).

This component includes the addition of specially trained staff within the housing unit to ensure early detection of decompensation and to provide critical linkages between mental health, health services and custody staff.

The second component involves a 10-bed expansion of the Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP), which provides community-based housing and a comprehensive treatment program that must be completed as a condition of probation (in lieu of incarceration in the dedicated housing unit). The ASP also provides linkages to monetary assistance for medical care, mental health care and other community support services (e.g., housing) needed for participants' successful community reintegration.

The final component focuses on discharge planning and reintegration into the community for mentally ill offenders once they are released from custody. The discharge management program begins three to four weeks prior to an inmate's release and provides linkages to existing mental health and supportive services (e.g., transportation, financial advocacy and vouchers for shelter/transitional living accommodations). This component also includes intensive probation supervision and coordination with community policing efforts to help ensure participation in the treatment program to which offenders are referred and reduce the chances of recidivism.

Sacramento County's *Project Redirection* is an integrated treatment agency providing intensive case management, wrap-around services to one hundred mentally ill, adult, non-violent, repeat offenders released from the county jail.

Staffing is multi-disciplinary and includes case managers, psychiatrists, nursing, and law enforcement. Comprehensive evaluations and assessments addressing the psychosocial, psychiatric, and substance abuse issues of the participants are conducted. Services also include service coordination, resource brokering, emergency and supportive housing, and crisis management.

All participants are identified while incarcerated. Eligible participants must meet the target population criteria of severe and persistent mental illness (schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, bipolar disorder, major depression.) Participants must not have a history of charges and convictions of felony violent crimes. Mental health eligibility is determined by the identification of the inmate's name and diagnosis in the mental health system database; forensic eligibility is determined by local, state, and national review of law enforcement's database to exclude felony violent crimes. Once eligibility is determined, project participants sign an informed consent for project participation and are then randomly assigned to either Project Redirection's treatment group or to Sacramento County's existing treatment services. Participant's names are logged into local law enforcement's database for identification as project participants. All services are voluntary.

Treatment group participants are assigned a case manager and a release plan is developed identifying housing, medical and mental health needs. At the time of release, the case manager meets the individual at the jail. If no safe or appropriate housing is available, he/she is taken to Southside House, Project Redirection's 12-bed, short-term housing component. These two initial steps - the pre-release planning and immediate, safe housing - are believed to be critical to engaging participants in treatment and recovery. Southside House also functions, when indicated, as a respite or crisis stabilization for program participants.

After release from jail the client engages and participates in a comprehensive psychiatric and nursing (health) evaluation. A psychosocial assessment addressing mental health and substance abuse treatment issues also occurs. If a participant is on formal probation he/she meets with the probation officer and the terms and conditions are reviewed and incorporated into the treatment plan. A treatment team meeting is held with all participants to review the treatment plan, goals and objectives. This ensures a shared knowledge of the participant's treatment objective.

Treatment interventions include but are not limited to the following: individualized and structured dual diagnosis treatment plans, anger management training, medication education, self-esteem groups, life skill training, and when indicated, drug testing.

Outcome analysis will evaluate the two randomly assigned groups – 100 Project Redirection participants and 100 assigned to Sacramento County's existing treatment programs. Outcome variables will include the number of arrests and jail days, severity of crimes, number and length of inpatient psychiatric admissions to the jail and Mental Health Treatment Center, housing stability, addiction severity, symptoms, and quality of life. It is the hypothesis that intensive, comprehensive mental health services will reduce recidivism and are cost effective in redirecting the mentally ill away from the criminal justice system.

San Bernardino County has implemented the San Bernardino Partners Aftercare Network (SPAN) project, which utilizes a multi-agency team to link seriously mentally ill inmates to needed mental health services upon release from jail.

Housed on the grounds of the West Valley Detention Center (but in a separate building), this aftercare management team serves as a "bridge" between custody and community integration by providing a number of important services. Services provided by the team include:

- Early discharge planning at booking to assess inmates' mental health status and post-incarceration housing and community service needs.
- Necessary referrals to outpatient mental health services (including counseling, medication services, and drug and alcohol services).
- A 14-day supply of medication at time of release until contact is made with a community mental health treatment resource.
- Family support services such as notification, re-unification and community resource information available at bi-weekly support meetings at the facility.
- Financial advocacy to assist clients in obtaining Social Security, medical and other benefits.
- Housing advocacy in locating independent living settings or residential placement.
- Transportation as needed to community mental health clinics, a residence or placement facility.
- Identification cards to alert treatment providers, law enforcement personnel and others that the individual is part of the treatment program.
- Assessment and referral to the Mental Health Court and coordination of terms and conditions of probation through the District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Office and the Superior Court.

This latter component (coordination of terms and conditions of probation) is handled by a specialized SPAN subprogram called STAR-LITE (Supervised Treatment After Release – Less Intense Treatment Expectations), which expands the capacity of the Mental Health Court. Unlike the county's existing STAR Program, which includes ongoing case management, STAR-LITE provides only aggressive front-end case management to inmates at high risk for recidivism, linking them to needed community services, financial support, housing and drug abuse counseling and treatment.

San Diego County has created the "Connections Program," which uses principles of the Assertive Community Treatment model to provide intensive case management and wraparound services to severely mentally ill offenders on probation.

Upon entry to jail, individuals identified as having a mental health diagnosis and a global assessment of function score of 50 or less are referred to a clinical social worker for further evaluation. Potential clients are randomly assigned to either treatment as usual or the pilot program.

All participants in the Connections Pilot Program are assigned to one of five geographically-specific case management teams comprised of Sheriff's Social Workers, Deputy Probation Officers, and Correctional Deputy Probation Officers. Each team assists 30 probationers, assuring a 1:10 staff-client ratio. The teams provide services 7 days a week between the hours of 7:30 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Involvement in the program is time limited to 9-12 months with services delivered in three phases, each lasting about three months. Team responsibilities include pre-release planning, connecting the client with community resources, teaching living skills such as money management, arranging for medical care and medication management, carrying a 24-hour pager in order to respond to crisis situations and consulting and visiting with families as needed. In addition, the Connections Employment Counselor works with all of the teams to assist probationers in developing work skills and finding jobs.

Another important aspect of the San Diego project is the involvement of the Psychiatric Emergency Response Team (PERT), a county organization designed to assist law enforcement responding to psychiatric emergencies in the community. PERT provides after-hours support to the Connections teams in the event of a crisis requiring on-site assessment and intervention.

San Francisco County has a Forensic Support System (FSS) that provides expanded clinical consultation to the courts; jail-based psychiatric assessment, treatment and pre-release planning; intensive case management and, as appropriate, intensive probation supervision.

The cornerstone of the FSS is the Forensic Case Management Team (FCMT), a multidisciplinary team that operates with a caseload of just under 12 to 1 in coordinating and delivering a broad range of community-based treatment services.

In addition to traditional individual and group counseling, case management, medication and money management, and substance abuse treatment, the Team provides a range of socialization, skill building, recreation and pre-vocational opportunities. Because clients are diverse in race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation, services are delivered in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner. Throughout enrollment in the program, clients are able to access a case manager 24 hours a day and crisis response is swift and in person. In the event of incarceration, hospitalization, or acute diversion, case managers meet with staff at the institution immediately to ensure continuity of care.

Clients go through a four-phase program, moving through phases according to their individual ability to manage symptoms and comply with their treatment plan (Phase I - Client Engagement; Phase II - Treatment Initiation; Phase III - Intensive Treatment; and Phase IV - Graduated Independence-Aftercare.)

The FCMT also manages a flexible housing fund to assure that individuals can access shelter and housing. In addition to the FCMT, this project provides a Psychiatric Liaison to the court system exclusively for FSS clients. The Liaison provides consultation to the District Attorney, Public Defender, Judge and Adult Probation Department to help assess and determine how best to integrate graduated sanctions that balance public safety, due process, and clinical issues. The project also involves an expansion of the Jail Aftercare Services program to provide intensive pre-release planning and to link clients with the FCMT, intensive supervision (when appropriate), and community-based treatment.

This project has been designated by the Legislature as a High Risk Model and will serve mentally ill offenders who are likely to be committed to state prison.

San Mateo County's OPTIONS Project is seeking to reduce recidivism among mentally ill offenders by providing two years of intensive field-based case management services. The essence of the OPTIONS Project is intensive case management and outreach, utilizing many of the principles of the Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) model, including:

- Flexible, innovative intervention and case management strategies that engage clients in the community;
- 7 day per week/24 hour coverage;
- multi-disciplinary team approach; and
- collaboration with other community entities (probation, hospitals, residential treatment facilities, drug and alcohol treatment, vocational support, etc.).

The process of referral and enrollment includes all collaborating agencies (mental health forensics, judiciary, probation, own recognizance) as referral sources. Clients are screened for appropriateness for community treatment. Individuals identified as violent felons and/or those considered to be dangerous or unmanageable are excluded. Clients may be assessed by the mental health clinician at any point during the adjudication process (either pre- or post-sentencing), and the judge decides if supervised probation will be implemented. San Mateo County currently does not have a Mental Health Court; therefore, OPTIONS does not make pre-sentencing recommendations to the court. Instead, OPTIONS picks up clients at the end of the adjudication process.

OPTIONS has three case managers to provide effective client/staff ratios. High frequency of client/staff contact among all members of the treatment team, including probation, correlates directly with increased client stability and successful treatment.

Housing continues to be a critical need. San Mateo County Mental Health has contracted with Clara/Mateo Shelter in Menlo Park as one means of providing housing for OPTIONS clients. Community facilities such as residential treatment, drug and alcohol treatment providers, and board and care facilities also make up the network of housing available to clients.

Santa Barbara County has established two Mental Health Treatment Courts (MHTC), combined with Intensive Support Teams and wrap-around services, to stabilize mentally ill offenders in their communities.

The MHTCs, located in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria in order to serve offenders in the communities in which they reside, involve a judge, district attorney, public defender, probation officer and care manager who work together during an 18-month intensive treatment and supervision program for mentally ill offenders. The same judge in each court handles individual MHTC program cases to provide as much consistency and coordination as possible.

Participants are brought back to the same court as needed to increase their chances for successfully completing the program. The program includes mental health and substance abuse treatment, medication monitoring, housing and employment assistance, and reunification with family members.

Participant identification begins in Santa Barbara County Jail with Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) staff screening inmates' mental health treatment records. After approval by the District Attorney, the Public Defender obtains a signed "Consent to Participate" from the participant. Clinical staff members at the jail proceed with intake data collection and random assignment of clients to the comparison or demonstration group. Both the comparison and demonstration group receive services for 18 months with the demonstration enrollees receiving enriched and extra services.

The Intensive Support Teams, which consist of county probation officers and mental health professionals, provide daily case management and supervision. The teams accompany the participants to court appearances, treatment and other appointments necessary for their care, directly assisting their clients with employment, including work training in a Horticulture Vocational Program. Case managers conduct 8-week skill training modules developed by UCLA researchers on community re-entry and substance abuse management. The Intensive Support Team is supplemented by services provided through a contract with a community-based organization that extends service coverage to 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, ensuring continuity of care for the clients.

To achieve the objectives of this project, Housing Authorities of the County and City of Santa Barbara have formed a unique partnership providing Section 8 rental assistance vouchers for up to 50 of the participants in the treatment group, thus streamlining access to stable, long-term housing.

The research component of the program, in conjunction with UCSB, evaluates changes in criminal behavior (e.g., arrests, convictions and jail days), involuntary psychiatric hospitalizations, psychological functioning and quality of life variables at six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four month intervals for the 250 participants. The research will be used to determine the merit of establishing permanent Mental Health Treatment Courts in Santa Barbara County by assessing the effects extra services and support provide to the 125 clients in the demonstration group.

Santa Cruz County's demonstration project draws, both in concept and practice, from the California Department of Mental Health's successful Conditional Release Program, which uses a combination of treatment and "probation-like" authority to serve and monitor judicially committed mentally ill offenders who return to the community, and the ACT (Assertive Community Treatment) model, which provides intensive treatment services to mentally ill persons on a 24-hour, 7 day per week basis. The project combines intensive probation supervision with intensive case management treatment for mentally ill individuals who have repeatedly been arrested.

The county has formed a specialized ACT Team that provides integrated wrap around services to mentally ill offenders randomly assigned to the demonstration program. This multidisciplinary team is comprised of a mental health supervising client specialist who serves as team leader and oversees the treatment of offenders; a mental health nurse case manager who provides nursing, medication management, therapy, case management and emergency services to clients; a psychiatrist; a senior client specialist; two specially trained deputy probation officers; and a case aide. The team assumes responsibility for serving project clients in all settings, including if they return to jail, for approximately three and a half years.

A "spill-over" effect of this project has been database integration among the Sheriff's Office, Mental Health Department, District Attorney's Office and Probation Department to gather the necessary data to track the mentally ill offender from arrest through the entire program.

The evaluation of the program will assess whether an enhanced ACT model leads to a decrease in arrests, jail days and associated criminal justice costs as well as improved psychosocial functioning, decreased substance abuse, reduced emergency care, and improved housing status. Other improvements are anticipated in the overall functioning and quality of life for individuals who to date have only benefited from the traditional treatment.

Sonoma County's F.A.C.T (Forensic Assertive Community Treatment) program provides intensive mental health case management and probation supervision for out of custody clients. The multi-disciplinary team is comprised of a psychiatrist, a psychiatric nurse, a psychiatric technician, 2 social workers, and a case management specialist. A probation officer has been assigned to the team full time and there is a part-time eligibility worker available to assist with client funding.

Participants are identified once they are booked into the Sonoma County detention facility. FACT staff screen anyone admitted to the mental health modules or anyone suspected of meeting target population guidelines for serious and persistent mental illness. Participants must also have a demonstrated history of multiple bookings in the last three years. The local mental health database and the local criminal justice database are utilized for these purposes. Once a participant is identified, the probation officer runs a "rap-sheet" to ensure the individual does not have exclusionary charges outside of the local jurisdiction (exclusionary charges include enhancements precluding probation; sex offenses; homicide; manslaughter; DUI with great bodily injury, and anyone considered a public safety risk for probationary release). The project then notifies the Public Defender's office and the District Attorney's office of the participant's eligibility. It is the Public Defender's role to get the case referred to Mental Health court, which is the platform for loading the FACT program. Clients are sentenced to probation and see the same judge for periodic progress reviews. If re-incarcerated, clients return to the same courtroom and judge.

In some cases, participants are released with supervision on their own recognizance and can be admitted prior to sentencing with their cooperation. In most cases, participants are admitted directly from jail and are escorted to the FACT program site. Upon admission into the program, each client receives a comprehensive psychiatric assessment by the Psychiatrist. The case manager does a multidisciplinary client treatment plan outlining the course of treatment and addressing the major treatment components. The substance abuse treatment issues become part of this plan. The probation officer meets with the client and outlines probation expectations and reviews the terms and conditions of probation. The FACT program has incorporated behavioral expectations like medication compliance, keeping all scheduled appointments and remaining in specified placement as part of the terms and conditions of probation.

The intensity of service is determined by the client's level of acuity upon admission into the program. On average, however, clients are seen several times a week, and daily as needed until they appear stable enough for twice a week or once a week visits. Clients see the psychiatrist a minimum of once a month when stable and more frequently in the beginning of treatment. They are expected to participate in recovery and relapse prevention groups as well as psycho-educational groups. They are assisted in reactivating their SSI and/or making new applications to Medi-Cal and SSI, in finding housing, and in securing identification so that they can eventually pursue independent housing and employment.

The evaluation component is a pre-post design that will compare participants' mental health service intensity and bookings prior to the program, during the course of treatment, and after treatment.

Stanislaus County's project is a collaborative effort between the Sheriff's Office, Behavioral Health & Recovery Services and Probation Department, in partnership with the Criminal Justice System. The project is designed to evaluate the effectiveness of providing Assertive Community Treatment services to individuals who have met selection criteria as mentally ill offenders and who have been randomly assigned to the project's treatment group. An interdisciplinary FACT (Forensic Assertive Community Treatment) Team functions as a bridge to identify and span gaps between the mental health and criminal

justice systems as well as provide intensive case management services to treatment group participants. Unique features of the FACT Team are:

- Low staff to client ratios (as few as seven clients on a service provider's caseload depending on the intensity of the service required to achieve program outcomes).
- Flexible, responsive and innovative intervention and treatment strategies tailored to the individual client (e.g., 7 day/24-hour crisis response, safe temporary housing, basic living necessities, necessary medical and/or other treatment services, transportation, and vocational training).
- Assertive interactions that engage clients in their respective community-based settings.
- Partnerships with those who are impacted by the client's behavior (e.g., area merchants, landlords, local law enforcement) or who provide services to the client (e.g., Salvation Army, Child Welfare).

All individuals who have been incarcerated for any amount of time since the project started and who appear to have a serious mental health disorder are eligible for an initial referral to the FACT Team. Such referrals may come from daily Jail/Mental Health Database Matching System screenings, as well as a variety of sources, including the courts, custodial staff, Public Defender's Office, District Attorney's Office, Probation Department, law enforcement officers, private attorneys, and mental health regional outpatient services. Offenders must not be charged with a serious, violent offense defined in Penal Code Section 667 and/or not be a "third strike" candidate. Further, since the project is voluntary, individuals meeting all other selection criteria must consent to participate in the research project.

A Mental Health Clinician provides the clinical leadership for the FACT Team and has day-to-day responsibility for project operations. This individual conducts clinical assessments, ensures that treatment planning and strategies are appropriate, and provides individual case management functions as well as appropriate clinical treatment. The team also includes three Behavioral Health Specialists, a Deputy Probation Officer, one Clinical Services Technician, a psychiatrist, a registered nurse and administrative staff. The Behavioral Health Specialists are responsible for identifying, obtaining and coordinating all community services the client may need (e.g., substance abuse, health care, and benefits application/advocacy). The psychiatrist and registered nurse provide outpatient assessments, medication services and education. The Deputy Probation Officer monitors clients who are on formal probation. This individual also works collaboratively with the Probation Department, Court and Counsel to design conditions of probation that will encourage the client's involvement with mental health services. The Clinical Services Technician provides support in the area of peer recovery and family advocacy.

The Program and Evaluation Team (PET) works with the FACT Team in collecting common data elements on treatment group participants. A graduate student works with the PET in collecting the data elements on control group participants. The PET also provides statistical analyses as needed. The Program Coordinator of Forensic Services, as directed by the Project Manager, is responsible for program implementation.

Appendix P

MIOCRG II Project Descriptions

MIOCRG II PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Alameda County is implementing Project CHANGE and the CHANGES Dual Recovery Aftercare Program, which address the identified need for discharge planning, case management, intensive short-term transition supports and aftercare services. As a part of this effort, the county will fund staffing and related services needed to ensure the early and intensive identification of inmates booked into the jail who have mental health need. The grant will fund the remaining program components, as follows:

- Enhanced in-custody services, via a contract with a private agency, including discharge planning.
- Short-term (30-60 days) intensive case management services upon release from custody.
- A transition housing program involving vouchers.
- An aftercare program for dually diagnosed clients.

Project CHANGE is operated by Telecare and provides in-custody outpatient services to severely and chronically mentally ill offenders at Santa Rita Jail. Services include: assessment, symptom and medication management, discharge planning, counseling, and case management activities. Project CHANGE receives its referrals from the Criminal Justice Mental Health services at Santa Rita Jail. To be eligible to participate, inmates must have at least two prior bookings or have spent at least 60 days in jail. They must also be residents of Alameda County, have an Axis 1 diagnosis, with an expectation of discharge to Alameda County (and not to another county).

Once in the Project CHANGE program, dually diagnosed inmates (inmates with a diagnosis of substance abuse in addition to the Axis 1 diagnosis) are randomly selected for either the CHANGES Dual Recovery Program or for the comparison group. The CHANGES aftercare program includes intensive case management services from Telecare, along the lines of the Assertive Community Treatment model. Housing, benefits assistance, medication, an on-site psychiatrist, groups and day activities are available. Different levels of treatment intensity are part of this program. The comparison group will receive after-custody short-term case management for 60 days and then be referred to existing county services such as Access.

The Alameda County Probation Department is overseeing dually diagnosed offenders in the CHANGES program. This component provides a direct link with the Court, as well as with the other after-custody components of the program and offers incentives and encouragement for participation by individuals selected for the CHANGES program. Alameda County Superior Court cooperates with the Probation Department as well as the after-custody programs. The Court has incorporated probation provisions that are designed to increase the likelihood that participation in the after-custody program will succeed.

Butte County has implemented the FOREST (Forensic Resource Team) project, wherein three multi-disciplinary teams provide integrated intensive services to eligible mentally ill offenders.

- A Jail/Intake Team provides early contact and screening, discharge planning, data collection for clients in the jail, and orientation to the FOREST program.
- A Court Team supports the new FOREST (MIOCR) Court, which is modeled after the county's Drug Court. The main purpose of the Court is to review offenders' progress toward treatment goals. Drug and alcohol testing will be included when appropriate. A clinician with forensic expertise serves as liaison between the Court and the treatment and jail teams.

- A Community Treatment Team provides enhanced intensive services, including clinical treatment, substance abuse counseling, and case management (e.g., vocational services, assistance in applying for SSI, housing, etc.). A contract with a job program provides employment training and coaching, and a local non-profit provides socialization activities. A housing/employment specialist develops community-based housing resources and places clients in educational, vocational and employment training programs to encourage stable income sources and a comfortable, safe housing situation.

Four county departments collaborate to implement the program: the Sheriff's Office, Behavioral Health, Probation, and the District Attorney. The Superior Court of Butte County and the Public Defender also participate. In addition, the county partners with a local non-profit agency to lease housing in Oroville and Chico for clients who will benefit from living in a group setting. The grant provides rental and utilities subsidies so that housing can be maintained at lower than market rents when clients cannot afford more. Emergency housing is available in local motels and shelters.

The FOREST project is serving offenders with a serious mental disorder, except those who have a history of extreme violence, serious felonies and/or parole/felony probation or who represent a potential threat to public safety due to their current offense.

Kern County is establishing the Rural Recovery Dual Diagnosis Treatment Program, which will serve the Eastern Kern County communities of California City, Ridgecrest, Mojave, Tehachapi, Rosamond and Lake Isabella. The program will consist of three phases. A key to the successful operation of the program is that case management will be consistent over all phases, with a single case manager overseeing a client's case throughout the program. The first phase will involve approximately four months of residential treatment in a 10-bed sober living environment facility (the intent is to work toward eventual licensure of the facility as a board and care). The next phase of treatment involves approximately eight months of intensive outpatient follow-up in other sober living environments. During the third phase of the program, the case manager will continue to assist clients until they are fully integrated into an ongoing treatment team. Throughout the program, service to clients will be flexible and individualized. Clients may repeat program phases as needed or as indicated by their progress.

The Rural Recovery Dual Diagnosis Treatment Program will serve males who have had at least one criminal offense (excluding violent felonies) and a diagnosis of mental illness and substance abuse. The mental illness must be serious and persistent. Clients must have been residents of Kern County for three years prior to enrollment in the program.

Los Angeles County has implemented the FORward MOMentum project for dually diagnosed, homeless, incarcerated mothers. FOR MOM is a joint project of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the Department of Mental Health and the Probation Department. The three-year project includes a jail-based integrated treatment program and an intensive case management program following release from custody. Eligible offenders are women ages 18-50 who are pregnant and/or who have minor children, have co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems, and are homeless or at risk for homelessness.

While incarcerated at the Twin Towers Correctional Facility, candidates are screened and interviewed. Upon meeting criteria for participation in the project, they are randomly assigned to one of four treatment groups: Jail-based program, Intensive Community Case Management, a combined group which includes the jail-based and community case management, and a treatment as usual comparison group.

The Jail-based program, which requires a minimum of three weeks of participation, includes integrated psychiatric, psychological, and substance abuse evaluation and treatment; individual counseling; coping skills, anger management skills, and assertiveness skills training; symptom and medication management; parenting training; and education in crime reduction/prevention. In addition, rehabilitation approaches aimed at developing skills necessary for independent community re-entry are utilized. The Intensive Community Case Management component, which extends services after the client's release, includes assistance with transportation, employment, housing, applying for funding sources, parenting, and providing linkage and coordinated services with psychiatric, substance abuse, and mental health services in the community.

FOR MOM seeks to develop treatment and intervention approaches that will equip and empower mothers to:

- Prevent re-incarceration;
- Obtain necessary Mental Health Services in jail and in the community after release;
- Learn skills to cope with mental illness;
- Achieve and maintain sobriety from drugs and alcohol;
- Develop skills to live independently in the community; and
- Provide stable and consistent parenting.

The treatment team is multi-disciplinary and includes psychologists, mental health nurses, psychiatric social workers, substance abuse counselors, a psychiatrist, a rehabilitation counselor, community workers, deputy sheriffs, a sergeant, and a probation officer. Team members provide direct services and link program participants to services in the community. In order to coordinate services in the community, FOR MOM is establishing relationships with residential substance abuse treatment programs, outpatient mental health and medical clinics, homeless shelters, board and care facilities, and other programs that will assist in providing stable housing, substance abuse, medical and mental health treatment.

Marin County has implemented the STAR (Support and Treatment After Release) program, which involves the following components:

- In-custody assessment, treatment, and discharge planning;
- Assertive community treatment, case planning, and case management by a multi-disciplinary team on a 24/7 basis;
- Community-based mental health, physical health and medication support; and
- Provision of ancillary services, including temporary housing support, dual diagnosis treatment, transportation, money management, access to entitlement and benefits, and basic needs support.

The STAR Program is serving offenders found to have a serious mental illness, including Schizophrenia, Bi-polar, Major Depressive, and Schizo-Affective disorders. As a part of this demonstration project, the county is providing training and a mental health liaison to local law enforcement agencies to improve their knowledge of mental health issues and treatment options.

Mendocino County has established the Mentally Ill Offender Therapeutic Court (MIO-TC) and Sentencing Alternative for Mentally Ill Offenders program (SA-MIO). The District Attorney determines eligibility for the MIO-TC, which is modeled after the county's Adult Drug Court. The Therapeutic Court Administrator and Management Team are providing supervision. Program participants must have a DSM IV, Axis I diagnosis and must not be charged with a serious or violent felony (exceptions are under the purview of the District Attorney) or sexual predation.

The SA-MIO is a court supervised 24-month five-phase treatment program that includes the development and monitoring of an Individual Case Management Plan (ICMP) by an Intake Assessment and Clinical Services Team. The five program phases are: 1) Intervention (pre-contemplation); 2) Introduction to Treatment State (contemplation); Responsible Action Stage (preparation); Practice Makes Permanent Stage (maintenance); and Community Connections State (action). The ICMP addresses the individual client's goals and service needs, which may include supportive, transitional housing. The county provides motel and rental assistance vouchers to MIO-TC clients. A Post MIO-TC Support Program provides after-treatment care focused around preventing lapses/relapses through ongoing support, additional life skills training, medication management, peer mentoring, etc.

Monterey County has implemented the MCSTAR (Monterey County Supervised Treatment After Release) Program, which includes the following components:

- In-custody Assessment and Treatment Services;
- Mental Health Court;
- Forensic Assertive Community Treatment Team (with a 1:10 staff to client ratio);
- Cognitive Skill Training Program (36 two-hour sessions over the course of eight weeks);
- Supervised and Supportive Community Housing (treatment furlough beds, augmented board and care beds, supportive housing beds, single room occupancy units, and rent subsidies); and
- Individualized treatment addressing issues of dual diagnosis, anger management, communication skills, medication education, leisure skills, stress management, and lifestyle building.

Individuals eligible for the program must have a serious mental illness (schizophrenia, bipolar or other psychotic disorders) and a history of two or more arrests. At sentencing for the qualifying arrest, offenders agree to participate in the program for up to 36 months.

San Bernardino County has established the Passages Program, which involves intensive in-custody treatment and recovery services and community-based treatment and case management services upon release. The in-custody services (3-12 months) include intensive mental health therapy, substance abuse treatment, occupational therapy, and medical support five hours a day, five days a week.

The post-custody services (9-12 months), which are provided by multi-disciplinary Regional Services Teams in four geographic areas, include comprehensive mental health treatment, medication management, drug testing, case management, probation supervision, transportation and transitional housing (up to 30 days).

San Francisco County has implemented the Connections Program, which targets mentally ill offenders released from jail as part of the Sheriff Department's Supervised Misdemeanor Release Program or Supervised Pretrial Release Program. The Connections Program manages clients through their court cases; provides a stabilizing environment that includes temporary housing and case management services; assists with the acquisition of entitlements; creates work opportunities; connects the client to community-based treatment programs; and provides ongoing education to judges and community providers. Connections' multidisciplinary team also collaborates with Jail Psychiatric Services. In addition, the project's evaluation component provides regular feedback to the Connections team. With the involvement of six community-based organizations, ongoing communication and case consultation is enhanced by a real-time computerized client information system.

Offenders eligible for participation are individuals with a serious DSM-IV diagnosis who are in jail for felonies or misdemeanors but have not yet been convicted. The program will not accept individuals who pose a safety risk to others, who have domestic violence charges, or who have current felony charges for violent crimes, weapons charges, sex crimes, or arson.

San Joaquin County is implementing the Mental Health Court Program, which involves the use of a specific Superior Court judge who is responsible for adjudicating cases of eligible participants. The Mental Health Court is using a model in which the individuals regularly appear before the judge to report their progress and are immediately summoned for an appearance before the judge if they encounter problems in their community adjustment. Following a review to determine program eligibility, the district attorney will determine if a defendant is an appropriate referral to the Mental Health Court Program, and the public defender will discuss the program with potential participants. The program is targeting non-violent offenders who have a severe mental illness that puts them at high risk of recidivism.

A key component of this demonstration project is the Assertive Community Treatment (ACTion) Team Program. In addition to case managers, the ACTion team includes a housing specialist, employment specialist and eligibility specialist. There is also a psychiatrist on staff. The ACTion team works closely with the court system and with identified offenders to support and monitor their community placement after deferred or alternative sentencing. Participants, who are referred to as ACTion Team Members, receive multidisciplinary, around-the-clock highly individualized services that include case management, substance abuse treatment/sponsorship/education, housing support, vocational training, family and parent education, financial planning and budgeting, and cultural and spiritual growth groups. Some offenders will participate in the SAFR Day Reporting Program in Stockton, which includes a significant emphasis on substance abuse treatment.

This project also includes a training component designed to help law enforcement and correctional officers as well as others recognize mental health problems in arrested individuals and use the best approaches in dealing with this population.

The evaluation of this program will compare outcomes for offenders randomly assigned either to Mental Health Court and Assertive Community Treatment (enhanced services) or to the group receiving treatment options that already exist in the community.

Santa Clara County is implementing the PALS Program (Providing Assistance with Linkage to Services), which provides hands-on support, linkage and transportation to services during a critical 60-day period following the release of eligible mentally ill offenders from jail. In providing these linkages, the PALS Program is relying on a small team of licensed mental health staff and peer counselors who report directly to an Adult Custody Mental Health Services supervisor. Program participants are met by their assigned clinician immediately upon release from the jail facility and directly transported to various service providers and meetings. The enhanced treatment provided by the PALS Program include:

- access to psychotropic medication,
- establishment or re-establishment with community mental health service teams,
- referral to drug and alcohol services (including 12-step support groups),
- support for obtaining SSI and other entitlements,
- referral to ancillary services such as housing assistance and job training,
- follow-up on court dates and scheduled probation officer visits,
- establishment of accounts and payment plans with the Department of Revenue, and
- the use of peer counselors.

Participants are seriously mentally ill offenders with a psychiatric diagnosis that meets the medical necessity criteria for Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services (may also have co-existing substance abuse disorders) who have been identified as eligible for release to the community.

Solano County is combining court sanctions and a comprehensive system of enhanced residential and community-based services in the Mental Health Court Project, which involves:

- A Mental Health Court that uses graduated sanctions, depending on the severity and frequency of non-compliance, to support the treatment process.
- The provision of comprehensive in-custody mental health assessments used in making recommendations for treatment or behavior management to the court and in discharge planning.
- Three Assertive Community Treatment teams that provide intensive case management, supervision and support services to clients for a period of 3-12 months.
- An expansion of the existing Forensic Assertive Community Treatment team to ensure the continuation of a high level of services to clients, as needed, for an additional 6-12 months.
- The creation of a 12-bed crisis residential program on the grounds of the Claybank Correctional Facility to offer wraparound services for up to three months to clients whose condition is so severe they cannot immediately return to the community.

Tuolumne County is implementing the CARES (Crime Abatement Rehabilitation/Recovery Enhancement Services) Program, an intensive in-jail and post-release community based program administered by a four-member Intervention Team comprised of two behavioral health clinicians, a jail classification officer, and a probation officer – all of whom will be cross-trained. The team is working with Public Defenders, the District Attorney, Judges, Behavioral Health Services, Social Services, Probation and community-based organizations in coordinating conditions of release, intensive discharge planning, and treatment options. The Intervention Team is also collaborating with an existing multi-disciplinary effort in the county, the Homeless Outreach Services Team.

All CARES participants receive, at a minimum, mental health counseling, probation surveillance, and housing, vocational and clinical assistance. The level of other services, including education, family support, financial counseling and advocacy, and life skills training, will vary depending on need.

Individuals booked into jail who have three years of history with behavioral health services and criminal justice are eligible for the program, with participation being made a condition of probation at sentencing. In addition, existing probationers who meet these criteria and are re-arrested may have their order modified to include the program. Eligible participants will have an Axis I diagnosis which meets criteria for medical necessity, and may or may not have an Axis II diagnosis.

Ventura County has established the Multi-Agency, Referral and Treatment (MART) Program, which provides special court processing, supervision, and provision of services to mentally ill misdemeanor offenders. Participant identification begins in the Ventura County Jail with a licensed social worker screening referrals from jail booking and other sources. If the assigned district attorney, public defender and social worker agree to accept the case for MART processing, clinical jail staff proceeds with assessment and intake data collection.

The court processing component includes a judge dedicated to the MART calendar with court held once or twice a week depending on caseload and arraignment schedules. A district attorney, public defender and probation officers handle MART cases through the entire court process.

The Augmented Services Program (A.S.P.) consists of a psychiatrist, licensed mental health professionals and probation officers functioning within the context of an Assertive Community Treatment model. A.S.P. provides comprehensive psychiatric treatment combined with rehabilitation, counseling, housing, probation, vocational, alcohol/drug treatment and intensive case management services. Psychiatric/medical services include psychiatric evaluation, prescription and monitoring of psychotropic medications, a general health screening, and lab work. The one year period of intensive services will serve to stabilize the clients, develop therapeutic relationships, and identify the necessary components of a long-term strategy designed to provide services that will reduce the chance of re-offending.

The research component of the MART Program evaluates changes in criminal behavior (e.g., arrests, convictions and jail days), involuntary psychiatric hospitalizations, psychological functioning, and quality of life variables at six, twelve and eighteen month intervals for 300 participants, half of whom will be randomly assigned to the demonstration group and receive extra services and the other half of whom will be in the comparison group and receive usual services with no specialized court processing or intensive mental health services.

Yolo County has implemented Project NOVA, an assertive community treatment program that uses a multi-disciplinary team to provide intensive, individualized mental health case management and probation supervision to eligible offenders with a severe mental disorder. Persons charged with a violent crime, misdemeanor child annoyance or molestation, or an offense that makes them ineligible for probation are not eligible to participate. Persons who meet the criteria and agree to participate in the research study are randomly assigned to either the Intervention group, which receives Project NOVA services, or to the Comparison group, which receives existing services.

Whether in jail or in the community, the Project NOVA multidisciplinary team assists the participant in developing a plan that identifies treatment areas that will be targeted during the 275-day assertive treatment phase. A 90-day monitoring and maintenance phase follows. The level of acuity upon admission into the Project helps to determine the participant's treatment plan. Some participants may require both mental health and substance abuse treatment. All participants receive a comprehensive psychiatric assessment by the psychiatrist. Other treatment modalities and interventions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- . Individual & Group Therapy
- . Anger Management Classes
- . Medication Monitoring & Education
- . Life Skills Training
- . Self-Esteem Groups
- . Vocational & Educational Groups
- . Recovery & Relapse Prevention
- . Substance Abuse Testing
- . Social Supports

Project NOVA staff members work with the participants to establish or reestablish entitlements such as SSI/SSA, General Assistance, Worker's Compensation, CalWorks, Vocational Rehabilitation and housing assistance. The objective is to ensure that the participant has a stable living arrangement and has the supports necessary for maintaining successfully in the community. When the participant successfully completes the final 90-day monitoring and maintenance phase, Project NOVA staff links the participants to appropriate community-based services available to all residents of Yolo County.

Appendix Q

Corrections Training Fund Allocations to Counties

State Board of Corrections
Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Program
Training Funds Allocated to Counties
For the Biennial Period July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2002

Agency Name	Modified Allocation 2000/01	Modified Allocation 2001/02	Total Biennial Funding
Alameda Probation	\$311,750.00	\$320,384.00	\$632,134.00
Alameda Sheriff	\$281,000.00	\$315,740.00	\$596,740.00
Alpine Probation	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Amador Probation	\$5,500.00	\$7,984.00	\$13,484.00
Amador Sheriff	\$21,750.00	\$22,409.00	\$44,159.00
Butte Probation	\$53,250.00	\$67,746.00	\$120,996.00
Butte Sheriff	\$33,750.00	\$35,797.00	\$69,547.00
Calaveras Probation	\$5,500.00	\$8,501.00	\$14,001.00
Calaveras Sheriff	\$10,250.00	\$10,817.00	\$21,067.00
Colusa Probation	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Colusa Sheriff	\$13,500.00	\$14,165.00	\$27,665.00
Contra Costa Probation	\$175,750.00	\$205,011.00	\$380,761.00
Contra Costa Sheriff	\$170,500.00	\$177,180.00	\$347,680.00
Del Norte Boys Ranch (Bar-O-Boys)	\$7,000.00	\$7,469.00	\$14,469.00
Del Norte Probation	\$19,750.00	\$22,670.00	\$42,420.00
Del Norte Sheriff	\$10,000.00	\$10,302.00	\$20,302.00
El Dorado Probation	\$35,000.00	\$43,273.00	\$78,273.00
El Dorado Sheriff	\$48,750.00	\$55,888.00	\$104,638.00
Fresno Probation	\$257,500.00	\$243,637.00	\$501,137.00
Fresno Sheriff	\$214,500.00	\$214,782.00	\$429,282.00
Glenn Probation	\$13,000.00	\$14,681.00	\$27,681.00
Glenn Sheriff	\$16,250.00	\$15,713.00	\$31,963.00
Humboldt Probation	\$55,500.00	\$56,662.00	\$112,162.00
Humboldt Sheriff	\$59,250.00	\$63,351.00	\$122,601.00
Imperial Probation	\$41,500.00	\$49,708.00	\$91,208.00
Imperial Sheriff	\$48,250.00	\$46,354.00	\$94,604.00
Inyo Probation	\$15,250.00	\$15,968.00	\$31,218.00
Inyo Sheriff	\$12,250.00	\$11,074.00	\$23,324.00
Kern Probation	\$163,250.00	\$201,922.00	\$365,172.00
Kern Sheriff	\$175,250.00	\$177,957.00	\$353,207.00
Kings Probation	\$57,250.00	\$63,610.00	\$120,860.00
Kings Sheriff	\$32,250.00	\$35,026.00	\$67,276.00
Lake Probation	\$16,750.00	\$24,214.00	\$40,964.00
Lake Sheriff	\$35,750.00	\$35,802.00	\$71,552.00
Lassen Probation	\$15,000.00	\$21,123.00	\$36,123.00
Lassen Sheriff (Adult Det. Fac.)	\$14,250.00	\$13,392.00	\$27,642.00
Los Angeles Probation	\$1,886,750.00	\$2,079,327.00	\$3,966,077.00
Los Angeles Sheriff	\$1,865,500.00	\$1,804,345.00	\$3,669,845.00
Madera Dept. of Corrections	\$46,500.00	\$46,870.00	\$93,370.00
Madera Probation	\$49,750.00	\$60,530.00	\$110,280.00
Marin Probation	\$40,000.00	\$43,009.00	\$83,009.00
Marin Sheriff	\$42,000.00	\$44,812.00	\$86,812.00
Mariposa Probation (2)	\$5,500.00	\$5,667.00	\$11,167.00
Mariposa Sheriff (2)	\$8,500.00	\$8,756.00	\$17,256.00
Mendocino Probation	\$39,000.00	\$40,693.00	\$79,693.00
Mendocino Sheriff	\$31,000.00	\$33,741.00	\$64,741.00
Merced Probation	\$37,750.00	\$46,364.00	\$84,114.00
Merced Sheriff	\$38,000.00	\$38,886.00	\$76,886.00
Modoc Probation	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Modoc Sheriff	\$5,500.00	\$6,956.00	\$12,456.00
Mono Probation	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Mono Sheriff	\$9,250.00	\$10,817.00	\$20,067.00

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Monterey Probation	\$88,500.00	\$105,337.00	\$193,837.00
Monterey Sheriff	\$107,000.00	\$110,229.00	\$217,229.00
Napa Dept. of Corrections	\$28,500.00	\$29,616.00	\$58,116.00
Napa Probation	\$31,250.00	\$36,829.00	\$68,079.00
Nevada Probation	\$24,250.00	\$28,074.00	\$52,324.00
Nevada Sheriff	\$46,750.00	\$43,268.00	\$90,018.00
Orange Probation	\$538,000.00	\$734,514.00	\$1,272,514.00
Orange Sheriff	\$549,750.00	\$600,370.00	\$1,150,120.00
Placer Probation	\$54,000.00	\$59,493.00	\$113,493.00
Placer Sheriff	\$60,500.00	\$62,326.00	\$122,826.00
Plumas Probation	\$6,000.00	\$6,181.00	\$12,181.00
Plumas Sheriff	\$9,750.00	\$11,332.00	\$21,082.00
Riverside Probation	\$334,750.00	\$347,435.00	\$682,185.00
Riverside Sheriff	\$491,500.00	\$517,375.00	\$1,008,875.00
Sacramento Probation	\$362,000.00	\$392,490.00	\$754,490.00
Sacramento Sheriff	\$273,000.00	\$291,860.00	\$564,860.00
San Benito Probation	\$14,250.00	\$16,227.00	\$30,477.00
San Benito Sheriff	\$13,750.00	\$15,196.00	\$28,946.00
San Bernardino Probation	\$411,000.00	\$479,813.00	\$890,813.00
San Bernardino Sheriff	\$265,750.00	\$277,635.00	\$543,385.00
San Diego Probation	\$544,500.00	\$567,865.00	\$1,112,365.00
San Diego Sheriff	\$621,250.00	\$560,665.00	\$1,181,915.00
San Francisco Adult Probation	\$68,000.00	\$59,752.00	\$127,752.00
San Francisco Juv. Probation	\$119,500.00	\$120,778.00	\$240,278.00
San Francisco Sheriff	\$416,000.00	\$435,744.00	\$851,744.00
San Joaquin Probation	\$118,250.00	\$168,459.00	\$286,709.00
San Joaquin Sheriff	\$138,500.00	\$146,282.00	\$284,782.00
San Luis Obispo Probation	\$47,250.00	\$58,465.00	\$105,715.00
San Luis Obispo Sheriff	\$63,250.00	\$66,956.00	\$130,206.00
San Mateo Probation	\$159,000.00	\$175,647.00	\$334,647.00
San Mateo Sheriff	\$124,250.00	\$124,135.00	\$248,385.00
Santa Barbara Probation	\$145,750.00	\$149,881.00	\$295,631.00
Santa Barbara Sheriff	\$100,250.00	\$103,524.00	\$203,774.00
Santa Clara Dept. of Corrections	\$383,750.00	\$413,845.00	\$797,595.00
Santa Clara Probation	\$331,250.00	\$372,399.00	\$703,649.00
Santa Cruz Probation	\$52,000.00	\$66,965.00	\$118,965.00
Santa Cruz Sheriff	\$53,750.00	\$69,022.00	\$122,772.00
Shasta Probation	\$45,500.00	\$51,767.00	\$97,267.00
Shasta Sheriff	\$49,500.00	\$52,020.00	\$101,520.00
Sierra Probation	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Sierra Sheriff	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Siskiyou Probation	\$15,500.00	\$18,029.00	\$33,529.00
Siskiyou Sheriff	\$19,250.00	\$22,663.00	\$41,913.00
Solano Fouts Springs Boys Ranch	\$15,000.00	\$18,028.00	\$33,028.00
Solano Probation	\$101,500.00	\$107,656.00	\$209,156.00
Solano Sheriff	\$122,000.00	\$122,841.00	\$244,841.00
Sonoma Probation	\$117,000.00	\$130,579.00	\$247,579.00
Sonoma Sheriff	\$121,000.00	\$130,316.00	\$251,316.00
Stanislaus Probation	\$90,250.00	\$100,188.00	\$190,438.00
Stanislaus Sheriff	\$106,250.00	\$111,765.00	\$218,015.00
Sutter Probation	\$11,250.00	\$15,196.00	\$26,446.00
Sutter Sheriff	\$30,500.00	\$33,223.00	\$63,723.00
Tehama Probation	\$24,500.00	\$27,302.00	\$51,802.00
Tehama Sheriff	\$20,500.00	\$22,922.00	\$43,422.00

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Trinity Probation	\$12,000.00	\$14,680.00	\$26,680.00
Trinity Sheriff	\$8,500.00	\$10,818.00	\$19,318.00
Tulare Probation	\$163,250.00	\$149,900.00	\$313,150.00
Tulare Sheriff	\$179,250.00	\$172,288.00	\$351,538.00
Tuolumne Probation	\$11,000.00	\$12,621.00	\$23,621.00
Tuolumne Sheriff	\$18,750.00	\$19,832.00	\$38,582.00
Ventura Probation	\$181,750.00	\$227,941.00	\$409,691.00
Ventura Sheriff	\$210,250.00	\$219,441.00	\$429,691.00
Yolo Probation	\$29,500.00	\$33,481.00	\$62,981.00
Yolo Sheriff	\$50,250.00	\$55,887.00	\$106,137.00
Yuba Probation	\$18,500.00	\$23,436.00	\$41,936.00
Yuba Sheriff	\$32,750.00	\$37,861.00	\$70,611.00
Yuba/Sutter Juvenile Hall	\$12,750.00	\$18,034.00	\$30,784.00
Yearly Totals	\$15,598,750.00	\$16,721,774.00	\$32,320,524.00

Appendix R

**Corrections Training Fund
Allocations to Cities**

State Board of Corrections
Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Program
Training Funds Allocated to Cities
For the Biennial Period July1, 2000 through June 30, 2002

Agency Name	(Cities)	Modified Allocation 2000/01	Modified Allocation 2001/02	Total Biennial Funding
Alameda	Police Department	\$12,500.00	\$7,984.00	\$20,484.00
Anaheim	Police Department	\$13,250.00	\$12,361.00	\$25,611.00
Arcadia	Police Department	\$5,750.00	\$5,924.00	\$11,674.00
Berkeley	Police Department	\$11,750.00	\$13,134.00	\$24,884.00
Beverly Hills	Police Department	\$6,000.00	\$6,181.00	\$12,181.00
Buena Park	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Burbank	Police Department	\$6,000.00	\$6,438.00	\$12,438.00
Claremont	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Costa Mesa	Police Department	\$6,750.00	\$7,211.00	\$13,961.00
Covina	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Delano	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
El Monte	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
El Segundo	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Fremont	Police Department	\$9,500.00	\$10,817.00	\$20,317.00
Fullerton	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Glendale	Police Department	\$9,000.00	\$11,074.00	\$20,074.00
Glendora	Police Department	\$6,250.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,915.00
Hawthorne	Police Department	Non-Participating 2000/01	\$8,242.00	\$8,242.00
Hayward	Police Department	\$14,250.00	\$13,393.00	\$27,643.00
Hermosa Beach	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Huntington Beach	Police Department	\$11,000.00	\$11,848.00	\$22,848.00
Huntington Park	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Inglewood	Police Department	\$8,750.00	\$7,469.00	\$16,219.00
Lompoc	Police Department	\$7,000.00	\$8,499.00	\$15,499.00
Long Beach	Police Department	\$24,250.00	\$25,495.00	\$49,745.00
Los Angeles	Police Department	\$199,500.00	\$196,492.00	\$395,992.00
Manhattan Beach	Police Department	\$6,250.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,915.00
Maywood	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Monterey	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$7,211.00	\$12,711.00
Monterey Park	Police Department	\$7,000.00	\$5,665.00	\$12,665.00
Newport Beach	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Oakland	Police Department	\$44,250.00	\$50,742.00	\$94,992.00
Palos Verdes Estates	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Pasadena	Police Department	\$12,750.00	\$12,105.00	\$24,855.00
Pomona	Police Department	\$10,500.00	\$11,073.00	\$21,573.00
Redondo Beach	Police Department	\$9,000.00	\$5,665.00	\$14,665.00
Roseville	Police Department	\$6,000.00	\$7,211.00	\$13,211.00
San Fernando	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
San Leandro	Police Department	\$8,750.00	\$9,015.00	\$17,765.00
Santa Ana	Police Department	\$44,750.00	\$46,095.00	\$90,845.00
Santa Monica	Police Department	\$6,000.00	\$6,180.00	\$12,180.00
South Gate	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,665.00	\$11,165.00
Torrance	Police Department	\$8,750.00	\$9,272.00	\$18,022.00
Vernon	Police Department	\$5,500.00	\$5,668.00	\$11,168.00
West Covina	Police Department	\$6,750.00	\$5,665.00	\$12,415.00
Yearly Total		\$485,000.00	\$624,769.00	\$1,109,769.00